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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

JUNE PICTURES.

Dusk's glorious sun unclouded shines,
And noon's bold tropical fingers,
The roses laugh, and bend their vine
The golden-petaled eglantines
Tangle their fragrant fingers.

The opaleted blackbird sings
His love-song in the rushy meadows,
And orioles on flaming wings
Dart through the orchard shadings,
And flash into the shadows.

After the lake, a silver sheet
Girdled with swells of green, lies sleeping;
The brooks, that on its bosom meet
Leap not, but their pace subdued
Hear the lodges leaping.

In groups beneath the pasture trees,
Full fed the cows lie drowsing;
The lowest grove's alive with bees,
With song like that of summer seas,
Among the blooms arousing.

Young quail are whistling in the brake
And busy their fluttering notes grow firmer;
The kingbirds cheer the noon-tide hours,
And drives the woodland echoes wake
With soft and amorous murmur.

Sweet is the noontide of the year,
That crowns the world with chaplets floral,
Bids the old Earth reappear,
And makes a perfumed atmosphere
With living music choral.

Leave your dull haunts, ye human noise!
Blindly for sordid treasures mauling,
By verdurous paths seek brighter goal
And wreathe around your jaded souls
The garlands June is trailing.
Round Table.

FERNS.

In the cool and quiet nooks,
By the side of running brooks,
In the forest's green retreat,
With the branches o'er it cast,
Nestling at the old tree's feet,
Choose we there our mossy bed.

On the tall cliffs that o'er the breeze,
Where on its airiness rock the pines,
And aspens wave their tassels,
There we leave our maiden tresses.

In the mouths of mountain caves,
Whence the rapid furious brake,
Roaring in the spray, that raves
As it whirls, foaming rushes.

In the clefts of toppling walls,
On old ruins sad and lone,
Falling o'er the ivied wall,
With a new and verdant glory.

Where the shady banks are steepest,
Sheltering from the sunlight's glow,
Loving best the shadowy deepest,
Where the tallest hedge-row grows.

In the pleasant woodland glades,
Where the scattered deer are straying,
Lifting there our lordly heads,
There our plume grove displaying.

Even the treacherous marsh's bosom,
Reckling with its cankerous pride,
There alone allowed to blossom,
Bloom to all our admiration.

Though we boast no lovely blossom,
That can rival with the flowers;
Though we fling an unsweet perfume,
Though no varied hue be ours.

Yet hath nature framed our race
In a mold of light and fair,
That a beauty and a grace
Shed we round us everywhere.
—Chambers's Journal.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

Remarkable Event in Steam Navigation.

Revolution at Hand.

A brief telegram announced the public with the successful character of the experiment in ston Bay a few days since to test petroleum making steam. We have further particulars by mail, and we quote from the Boston *Bulletin*, of Friday evening: Under the auices of the United States Government there is to-day been made an experiment in the use crude petroleum in steamboats as a substitute coal, which has produced most noteworthy sults and is destined to effect an immense revoution in river and ocean navigation. In ten ars from this day, or less, we venture to preict, no coal burning vehicles of freight or pasge, will be in use. Petroleum, now a drug over the world, and lying idle in inexhaustible quantities, will assume a new value, and it will be cheaper for other purposes.

The United States propellor Palos, Captain W. Waters, 350 tons (formerly a gunboat) t the Navy Yard at about 11 o'clock, having board Messrs. George P. Reed, William ncoln, George E. Lincoln, G. Granville ans, Mr. Haley, of the firm of Cotton & dley, and other gentlemen in the petroleum siness; Chief Engineer Stimers, Chief Engi- er Kellogg, of the United States Navy, and lef Engineer Henderson, of the Navy Yard. two latter being under government orders institute a series of trials to test the new inciple; Col. Henry R. Foote, of Tennessee, inventor of the petroleum steam furnace, F. Allen, of New York, and S. B. Allen, of 39 urt Street, Boston, interested with Colonel ote in the enterprise and business managers; . Blanchard, agent of the associated Press, d other gentlemen.

The Palos, in her furnace, has a series of es supplied with burners, of which latter re are probably a hundred. A pipe from pe- leum tanks on deck supplies the furnace rners. The flame from the burners heats ur boilers. The burners by their own heat n the petroleum in the pipes into gas, there ng an arrangement for infusing air and steam, d this gas supplies the flame. The flame oduced in the furnace are intensely hot.

The Palos has never made an average of re eight miles an hour, and has almost never n never over nine for a short distance. On s occasion she carried 25 pounds of steam ady, made the distance from the Navy Yard entirely to Boston Light, 117 miles, in 7 hours nutes, an average of 14 miles an hour, with mooth sea. The pilot stated that the total p from the Navy Yard to and around the ve-ships and back, 25 miles, was made in 2 hour and 55 minutes. The engineer said that ch coal he had never made 25 miles in less n 3½ hours. The United States engineers on ard were astonished at the result, and it is

AMERICAN MEAT ABROAD.

Conflict of Opinion.

The London Society of Arts lately appointed committee to inquire how far and from what rces the supplies of nutritious food for the oring classes could be increased and cheap- d. The investigation, which is an impor- t one, has led to a good deal of evidence to American bacon, which Dr. Edward Smith, eminent physician employed by the governnt, in a late sanitary inquiry, has recom- nded as a valuable article of food. One gen- man who was examined by the committee, s Dr. Henry Grainger, who has been for ny years largely engaged in the provision de, and was lately President of the Liverpool amber of Commerce. He said that as far as own experience went, he had never been e to get from any part of the world t beef which the English people would eat at w price. During the late American war, y large quantities of American bacon were orted to this country, at a first cost of three ce per pound. Since the close of the war price had advanced considerably, the first t wholesale being, in round figures, five ice per pound by the hundred weight or ton. e quality of the bacon sometimes varies, but tolerably uniform. The present price of erican bacon was from 40s. to 50s. per cwt., ording to the quality of the meat; the re- price would be from 6d. to 7d. per pound. glish or Irish bacon was from 70s. to 80s. per t dearer. American bacon is never con- ered to be of so good a quality for consump- n in this country as English or Irish cured. Irish producers ship all their superior quali- s of bacon to our markets, and import large- American bacon from Liverpool for ne consumption. The over-greasiness the American bacon is the one ob- tion to its use in this country; the nt of firmness in the meat he attributed in a at measure to the way in which the hogs re fed. Large quantities of pork were sent to America, as barrelled pork, in wet pickle, ich was very good indeed, and met with a dy sale. He saw some of this description pork the day before, the price of which otesale was 5d per pound. It was frequent- sold by retailers. It was not so salt gener- y as the American bacon, only moderately

One of the witnesses said he had remarked t the use of American bacon in England egan with a relish and ended with a nau-

Mr. Grainger said the largest importation of erican bacon was 500,000 boxes, of 400 nds each. That was the second year of the erican war. Last year it amounted to only 000 boxes. American hams were almost un- eable here; but American cheese had become avorite article in England, and would have nsible effect on the Irish manufacture.

General Grant and the Presidency.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, referring to the edged preference on the part of General ant for General Sherman for the Presidency, marks as follows:

his statement is to be taken with the usual allow- e due to the New York *World*. This is not the general's first trifle. He is now to be a can- date for the nomination of the Republican party the Presidency, and of course does not desire transfer it to any other man, nor does he suppose it could be effected by any man who was not fully mitted to the principles of the Republican party. s not the fact of being a soldier, who as a represent- tive of the patriotism and victories of the army, been loaded with honors, that makes distinction and the Presidency, for in fact every brave soldier has good a claim. It merely makes distinction and ghtfully. General Grant knows that if it were t the public conviction that there is a wide differ- ce between him and General Sherman in politics ews and sympathies, he would not be thought of as e Republican candidate.

On Thursday evening, a lady of Troy sitting her room, was instantaneously oppressed th the conviction that her little son had fallen om the window in his sleeping apartment to e ground below. She repelled the thought as impossibility. In a few moments more it ashed upon her mind with such force that she ould not resist it. She hurried up to the bed- oor of her son, and there, to her intense hor- r, she discovered the lad sleeping upon the ow sill, the window open, his head project- g over the point of falling

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV.—NO. 33. WEEKLY EDITION. JUNE 22, 1867.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Anniversary Exercises—Address of Rev. E. P. Crane before the Literary Societies.

The anniversary of the Irving and Philomathean Literary Societies took place Friday evening in the new and beautiful Baptist Church, on Fourth street. The address was given by Rev. E. P. Crane, Professor in the University and a thorough scholar, and was in his easy and finished style. The crowded condition of our columns forbids our giving the entire address, which we regret. The following extracts will give our readers some idea of the beauty of the address. The subject was "Books and their Uses."

It was long before they began to make books by steam that Solomon complained of the endless multiplication of them. I wonder what the wise old King would say if he should see all the works he ever published, probably a thin octavo at most, on a shelf in a modern library. What did he know about making of many books?

We do the most of it by machine. Book machines are of two classes, according to the material of their structure, flesh and blood on one hand, and iron and type metal on the other. The first class we might call men machines, and they turn out by far the largest mass of the books that come from the press. The truth is, this nineteenth century, a very good century in its way, has done a great deal to turn men into machines. And this, too, not simply with reference to fingers and arms so that these become mere incidentals in trams of mechanism, to answer purposes that wheels and levers have not yet been made intelligent enough to subserve; but also with reference to brains, to make a very great proportion of what we call thinking, or at any rate *working*, an altogether mechanical thing.

There is something almost appalling in a contemplation of the prodigious fecundity of the modern press. It would keep twelve men busy day and night without a moment's pause, to read all the volumes published daily in London, while to keep up at the same time with the world by reading all the *newspapers* of the city, would require the energies, as cruelly tasked, of forty men.

The great desideratum of the age is a *book-creating* machine. We have machines enough *for making* the commodity, and the idea is not so absurd as some may think.

In fact, if you will allow a little license of speech, I will demonstrate to you that we have practically, something of the sort now in operation. An able editor once said to me: "I am trying to boil this column and a half of matter down to two or three squares." If you will reflect that the whole contents of the largest volume you ever read had to be run out so fine as to be able to enter through the little orifice of the iris, you will admit that here was a process in which he was saving you and me so much of the trouble of reading the original article as the reduction, the "*boiling down*," amounted to.

But to dismiss conjecture and prophecy.

This system of reading by proxy has grown out of the exigencies of the case, and is one of the features of the age. To ignore it is to find yourself in the wrong century. There are books in regard to the relative character of which I must form an opinion before I can command the leisure to read them, if I ever do it at all. It is one of the most preposterous of requirements that I would make for praise a good book or denounce a bad one until I have turned over every leaf of it with my own fingers, and traveled over the whole area of every sheet with my own proper eyes. To do this with there are some books which we must read for ourselves. These are, for example, the standard text books in the art or profession you have chosen. If in this I do for the theologian to get his theology, the physician his physiology, or the lawyer his jurisprudence from magazines and reviews, nor must the man of science learn his science from handbooks or art- ans who wishes to rise above mere mechanical routine, satisfy himself with the smattering of natural science that he can get from a few popular articles or lectures, or with that bears directly upon your own daily duties, determine to go as near to the very bottom of the matter as you can, and let no last intelligence you are able to gather be systematized and quired from the most approved treatises and methods of study. Alas! what a melancholy waste have we seen of noble lifetimes and the energies of unquestionable genius in utterly impracticable schemes, all for want of a little systematic training in the elements of physical science! Any one who has lived where inventive talent is at all active, can furnish you with a superfluity of examples. It is rather out of my line, but I cannot forbear the remark, that it is a disgraceful piece of this thing is and ter understood here, and that in a community whose wealth is altogether in its manufacturing industry, there is so little interest taken in effecting a general diffusion, by means of public instruction by means of elementary lectures, strictly systematic yet popular, by really able men, and free to the men and especially the boys whose services can be put into coining into money. Aside from the question of justice to these laborers, the real interests of the community require it. Why, there is no computing the millions of dollars that are lost by a single thought now locked up in the brain of some poor over-worked lad in yonder mill. You may send your sons out here and there to lish or to other countries, to the best mechanical school, and think they can bring home with them all the science we want here; you may argue that all the brains you need in a mill are those of the purchasers and foremen, that your theory and your practice you ignore all the philosophy of the history of mechanical invention. The inventions which have wrought the great revolution in the manufactures have come from the mechanics themselves. The exceptions are a percentage almost too trifling to be mentioned. And, too, these same inventions have come, as a general rule, from those communities where science does most to diffuse her blessed light, and scatter her pregnant hints among the men of grim feature and brawny arm, but often no less of ample brain. And if is no wonder that the men whose shoulders are peeled under the burdens of labor, should be the most intensely in earnest in trying to think out ways to shift the load upon muscles of iron and steel!

I was saying that a small class of books must be taken *cum grano salis*, or with a little salt, lasted, for in their delicate flavor is found their chief value.

The enormous plethora of books, and reading matter generally, with which the world is suffering, often occasions a morbid sensation, of which most of you probably have had experience. It is one which makes reading a wretched drudgery. It is illustrated by the sense of relief you have felt when in a review or magazine which you were in haste to dispatch you came to an article you could conscientiously conclude was not worth reading. Possibly it has had illustration in a more depraved form within you, though it is not for me to judge others, as when, in despair at mastering the books now extant, we discover to ourselves an undefined yet most reprovable satisfaction when we read now "The Romans burnt the books of the Jews, of the Christians and of the philosophers; the Jews burnt the works of the Christians and the Pagans; the Christians burnt the books of the Pagans and the Jews. Willst thou, mighty will! Use the sword and the syllogism"—I follow tradition, though I believe it does him injustice—impartially burnt at Alexandria the books of them all.

The truth is, we sometimes get book-mad. We want to read—rather let us say to have read, everything that anybody has read or is expected to read. It is an altogether morbid feeling. It is a mental dyspepsia with its wolfish appetite. Some men are totally given up to it.

It cannot but be that study carried to this limit is an outrage upon the laws of nature. We laugh at the man who looks up a list of books, commencing with the first soup in the course, felt it to be a duty he owed to etiquette to take the predestined portion of each article of diet which set down, and we are disgusted with the man who from mere swinishness makes it a point to have a taste, at least, of everything that appears on the table. Why should not literary men learn a lesson from this self-denying gestative analogy?

It is obvious, that in our Intercourse with books, as in our intercourse with men, we must exercise some discrimination. If this be a wise discrimination, our knowledge is digested into wisdom, and the general effect is that of a house furnished throughout alike with comfort and taste of a single mind; if it be but a haphazard catching up of what comes to hand, it will be like some houses you have seen whose proprietors have given themselves no furniture, and whose rooms and halls are altogether more suggestive of "bargains" and "splendid chances" than of comfort and convenience.

Here, then, is an important province for decision of character to be brought into play. A man must make up his mind what to read and what not to read, and he must be man enough to adhere to his resolution. He means to be anything more than a chip afloat on the current of literature. Of course, it is not meant that he must at the outset determine what particular volumes he will peruse, for that would be impracticable, but he must come to a definite conclusion as to what subjects he will read up upon and what he will not attempt, because of their reconditeness in comparison with the amount of leisure he has at command, or their remoteness from the topics with which, in his particular calling, he has to deal. Of many of these, to be sure, he will want some knowledge in the general principles, but further than that he must firmly refuse to go, for he must otherwise sacrifice branches of knowledge that belong to his immediate study, and in which too, aside from the value to him, the best results possible to be attained, he can accomplish, hour for hour, greatly more than in the field, more foreign to his capabilities and pursuits.

Especially is this caution called for when we determine the amount of literary recreation to be indulged in. Here we have found the mind of many in the perusal of novels and poetry. That there is a dangerous fascination in them I fully admit, but that of itself proves nothing. I do not know why we should insist upon it, that the indulgence of the imagination should be free from all possibilities of danger. But it is of prime importance that danger, where it exists, should be recognized, and here it certainly does lurk. Thousands of those minds whose abundant leisure and whose taste for reading promised well for a large and useful culture, have just thrown themselves away in literary dissipation.

So much for method and fixed habits in reading. There are those who seem to have the idea that they must read right through. If you read right through. If you talk of buying a new book, they will say, "Have you read all the books you have on your shelves?" I would ask such a man, "Have you read your dictionary through, faithfully, by chapter and verse, observing all the sequences of thought and arranging the subject matter of the treatise in proper logical divisions?"

A book may have a value to you which you have never read nor ever expect to read, that not a book of reference either. I refer to the power of association in books. How much of life these associations retain which the volumes to which they attach are mouldy and dirty. Have you the Bible of the old homestead family altar? Have you the coarse-print Testament your mother has stained with tears, acts of penitence, here of thankfulness, and there of rapturous joy? Have you some tome of strong old-fashioned theology, with its quaint typography and even quainter phrasings of God's blessed truth,—a book that was last studied by the grandsire who left a saintly blessing on your flaxen head as long ago as you can remember? Have you a primer with its pictured A B C, that was only half learned through because God took the little scholar from your lap? Then you have no need for further words on a theme so tenderly suggestive.

We have in these days our hand-books and cyclopedias of literature, corresponding somewhat to the anthologies of former times. They belong to the book-reading contrivances to which reference has been already made, and are unquestionably a good thing in their way. Many are dependent upon them for all the knowledge they can ever acquire of the works of the master minds of the past. But if you can get the very books from which these selections are made, even though you read the very same matter and no more, it is better to do so. The original is the author's own book. It is associated solely with his name, and helps you to give an individuality to your conceptions of the man.

As for many of us, it is wisely ordained that no overwhelming responsibilities should be laid upon us in the form of worldly estates, and hence large collections of books of our own are out of the question, it is natural in this immediate connection to remark upon the advantage of public libraries. Granting even that so far as occupying your time profitably and agreeably is concerned, you have books enough at home, it would still be of advantage to you to make frequent visits to a well selected and extensive collection. It does one good to be among books, to be familiar with their titles, to handle them, to meet those who have read them and to talk about them, in a word to get that general acquaintance with authors to which I have just adverted. This, I need not say, may go on for years before one who, for one reason or another, have much to do with books, who manage to learn everything about them except what is in them. Sciolism and pedantry can thus get upon easy terms the capital they trade on. But you need not be a butterfly, because by way of variety, now and then, you take butterfly sips of the nectar of a thousand flowers.

Furthermore, a lecture and a conversational discussion have each its advantages. The lecture I would commend to the single volume read perseveringly through, the colloquy to what we may enjoy in a good library when, gathering a single little pile of books around and by you, and we make Plato interrupt Bacon, or Sophocles slip some of his rolling iambics into Hamlet; if old Izaak Walton gets too garrulous for our humor and the mood is hot, by one question or longitudes with the "advance," or in her cozy cabin talk over circumpolar politics with Dr. Kane; or, again, if we want a milder contrast, sip out with Tom Moore to the "Summer Seas," dine, with its balmy zephyrs to shake perfume out of the orange blossoms or music out of the minute cataract.

And now methinks the spirit of prophecy stirs within me. The child is born that shall see libraries in Pittsburgh! The stately column, the lofty dome, the classic arch, the sculptured marble shall arrest the eye of the stranger and invite him to enter and view Pittsburgh's treasures of Art and Letters! The noble institution that rallies the proud love of his young heart, shall vastly increase the educators by the ten thousand in noble marble upon our library shelves, all embodying the best thoughts of the noblest minds.

But to descend from the prophetic. We were speaking of the by-talks we may have with authors in the library room. This comes in, of course, as a recreation from study. But what a grand and dignified recreation!

I think it is Chancellor Kent who remarks that the mind finds recreation in a change of pursuit. It may be so, but one thing is certain in this, as there is in a fact in physics, which very well illustrates it. You know that what is a phenom to one vapor is a vacuum to another; that is, one vapor is as much a vacuum to another vapor there is just as much room as there ever was for another, and you all know that after you have filled a tumbler brimming full of water, you can still, without displacing a drop of the liquid, introduce into it a good-sized handful of various chemicals. When, therefore, young gentlemen, under Alma Mater's supremacy can you find promise in that of Aristotle Greek, Mathematics and the various sciences, you need not fear but there will be still room in the interoceum of mind for banks, rolling mills, steamboats, and the like "riffles."

I have already adverted to the agency of newspapers in greatly reducing the bulk of much that you could never read in gross. I return to the subject to give to my young friends a friend a word of advice in this connection. There is a large amount of matter which the newspaper presents to you day by day in an ephemeral form, but which is worthy of more than ephemeral attention.

For such, I would by all means advise you to have a scrap-book always at hand. A few years hence you will find it invaluable. The mental discipline, too, you will acquire in determining what thus to preserve, and especially in indelibly learning what not to. So far as it fully available, will be beyond all estimate.

One man cannot make exactly such a book as another man wants. This will be your own, and will correspond to your own peculiar tastes and daily needs.

This idea of making books has one solemn aspect. Each man or son, my young friends, is doing it. Each action, word and thought makes a sentence, stereotyped upon the moment. It is printed in your characters, in your reputation and on the awful pages of prophecy and history. For it is a book of prophecy, as well as of historic record, and its prophetic scope is measureless as eternity. Count it of infinitely less interest to break the seals of God's decrees, than to write advisedly with the pen of moral action the words of irreversible fate.

We have heretofore had to do with "shot pellet" in the book symbolic. Permit me to add a hint in another direction, suggested by the old adage, "Beware of the man of one book." It means that he is a dangerous man to meet. One charge, rammed home in a good gun, is worth a ton of goose powder. Be yourselves men of one book, but by any means recollect your reading to one, but making one your favorite, and making the great bulk of your reading to tend to the elucidation of its topics. And if these words of mine might have a thousand fold the force I can impress upon them, I would, without misgiving, assume the responsibility of making that one book the Bible. The book for the counting room, the workshop and the roadside, the book for the young, the beautiful and the light of heart; the book for the aged, the way-worn and them that have wounds that bleed deep within; the book for the tempted, the book for the strong, the book for the fallen, that they can clasp to their polluted and broken hearts; the book that can make music for the joyous soul and give the words of high pastime to the careless, and that can speak softly and tenderly when every heart-throb is an agony and every breath a sigh. And he is not to be commended who has reached adult age without seeing some such hours. He has steeled his heart and deadened its hollest sympathies against a creation's travail groans. Oh! if I may but open but one book to read henceforward, let God's own penman write it, and let His own spirit breathe forth from its pages in wisdom for my folly, in chiding for my wanderings, cheer for my weariness and griefs, and in an inspiration of hope that puts me less than a cable's length from things "within the vail."

A VALUABLE MILK FARM.—Mr. ROSS WILMAN, of Baltimore, now seventy years of age, purchased, in 1801, a farm of about seven hundred acres, along the banks of the Patapsco river, and about six miles from Baltimore. His land cost him $50,000; he added buildings at a cost of $20,000; his fence cost him $3,000, and he manured it at an outlay of $67,000, making the total cost at the close of 1808 $140,000. During the year ending on the 1st of May last, his sales of milk amounted to $37,650 71½ of cows and calves, in the same period, he sold $11,986 worth, and had fifteen cows and heifers on hand up to date is not quite equal to that of last year for the same time, but there is this difference, that after May last year the arrivals fell off rapidly, whereas this year the promise is that we have not yet reached our heaviest month, and that when the decrease begins it will be less marked, resulting in an increase of the whole number at the end of the year. This expectation is sustained by the promise of heavy crops with us, important reduction in the price of hay, and continued demand for labor. The arrivals during the first twelve days of June last year were but 9,078, which shows 3,888 in favor of this month.

GOV. GRARY for several days past has been in Philadelphia visiting the State and other institutions. Wednesday evening the spacious parlors of the Lapierre House presented a beautiful and animated appearance, the occasion being a reception given by his Excellency, Governor John W. Geary, to his personal and political friends. Governors Curtin and Pollock, Major-General George G. Meade and lady, and other well-known friends of the Governor, and the ceremonies were highly interesting and pleasant, though entirely devoid of any prearranged formalities.

As to crops in Canada it is almost too early to predict the result with certainty, and the lateness of the season is looked upon as unfavorable for all sorts of crops except grass. The same holds true in regard to Europe. New England has had a larger breadth of wheat than known, and corn is not so far behind but a warm September will bring out a fair crop. Grass and hay promise to be good, and contingency of a drought. The root crops will probably be fair, but not extraordinary.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph*, one of the most sterling of the Northern Press, has ceased to be. It was far in advance of a good indication, and we sincerely hope there may be more of the same sort.

The Fogler Confession—Inquiry into Conduct of his Counsel.

Last week, Messrs. Wm. Kennan, D. S. Wilson and Alex. Wilson, counsel for Wm. Montgomery, Jr., recently acquitted of the murder of Robert W. Dinsmore, in justification of their connection with the case, presented a paper to Judge Acheson setting forth certain proceedings of L. R. W. Little, counsel for Fogler, asking that the Bench might institute such inquiry as the integrity of the Bar and the interests of the public might require. Messrs. G. S. Hart and Freeman Brady, Jr., who were counsel for young Montgomery at the preliminary examination before the Coroner, also joined in the petition of the above gentlemen. The first mentioned gentlemen also corroborate the statement of Fogler in his confession, relative to the effort of Little to have communication with Fogler, which failed because Sheriff Smith refused to leave them alone until he was informed of the nature of the visit. A third statement was made by Messrs. McKennan and Wilsons on Friday, relative, to the affidavit of Fogler for a writ of error, showing that Messrs. Ruth and Little, Fogler's counsel, obtained the unfortunate man's signature to the statement denying his guilt, without reading the statement to him. The statement of these gentlemen concludes as follows: "Your Honors will know that the form of an affidavit for a writ of error is prescribed by statute, with which all members of the bar are justly presumed to be familiar. The undersigned, therefore, submit that the usual and superfluous addition thereto of a declaration of innocence by the affiant must have some object aside from the necessary, legal or proper one of the affidavit, and demands inquiry and explanation; and that if so significant a part of it was not read to the affiant, the object and conduct of those concerned in such a delinquency cannot be otherwise than reprehensible."

After hearing the third statement read, his Honor, Judge Acheson, remarked that the Court had duly considered the papers submitted to them on Thursday, and now looking at them in connection with the one which had just been presented, he was satisfied that they contained matters seriously affecting the integrity of the bar, and which at least demanded explanation. The time was when the bar of Washington county enjoyed a reputation for integrity second to no other in the State, and if from neglect of its duty the Court should permit this good name to be lost, the Judges would be unworthy of the seats they occupied.

The Judge then proceeded to defend Judge Agnew from the aspersions of a Democratic paper published in Washington, and concluded by directing that a rule be entered requiring Messrs. Ruth and Little (both of whom were absent) to make answer to the petitions at the adjourned court to be held on the 25th of June.

LITTLE APPLIES FOR ADMISSION TO STEUBENVILLE BAR.

In the Court of Common Pleas, of Jefferson County, Ohio, Tuesday morning, Judge Mellvaine presiding, L. R. W. Little, Esq., from Washington County, Pa., and who was engaged as an attorney in the now notorious Fogler trial, arose inside the bar and proceeded to say to the Court: "May it please your Honor, desiring to be permitted to practice in this Court during the term, and being unfortunate in not having any member of the bar to propose my admission, I rise to ask for myself to be admitted as an attorney of this bar. There may be some question for the bar here about the propriety of this, growing out of my rumored connection with the Fogler case; there have been newspaper statements derogatory to myself, which I believe are false; and I am prepared to meet them. Judge Mellvaine said—"I suppose you refer to the Confession of Fogler, and that the grand jury of the Washington county has ordered an inquiry in the matter. We cannot go into trial of it here until it is settled. We recognize the courtesies due to counsel, and of Mr. Lauderbaugh in this, as there is in a fact in physics, which very well illustrates it. You know that what is a plenum to one vapor is a vacuum to another; that is, one vapor is as much a vacuum to another vapor there is just as much room as there ever was for another, and you all know that after you have filled a tumbler brimming full of water, you can still, without displacing a drop of the liquid, introduce into it a good-sized handful of various chemicals. When, therefore, young gentlemen, under Alma Mater's supremacy can you find promise in that of Aristotle Greek, Mathematics and the various sciences, you need not fear but there will be still room in the interoceum of mind for banks, rolling mills, steamboats, and the like "riffles."

I have already adverted to the agency of newspapers in greatly reducing the bulk of much that you could never read in gross. I return to the subject to give to my young friends a friend a word of advice in this connection. There is a large amount of matter which the newspaper presents to you day by day in an ephemeral form, but which is worthy of more than ephemeral attention.

For such, I would by all means advise you to have a scrap-book always at hand. A few years hence you will find it invaluable. The mental discipline, too, you will acquire in determining what thus to preserve, and especially in indelibly learning what not to. So far as it fully available, will be beyond all estimate.

One man cannot make exactly such a book as another man wants. This will be your own, and will correspond to your own peculiar tastes and daily needs.

This idea of making books has one solemn aspect. Each man or son, my young friends, is doing it. Each action, word and thought makes a sentence, stereotyped upon the moment. It is printed in your characters, in your reputation and on the awful pages of prophecy and history. For it is a book of prophecy, as well as of historic record, and its prophetic scope is measureless as eternity. Count it of infinitely less interest to break the seals of God's decrees, than to write advisedly with the pen of moral action the words of irreversible fate.

We have heretofore had to do with "shot pellet" in the book symbolic. Permit me to add a hint in another direction, suggested by the old adage, "Beware of the man of one book." It means that he is a dangerous man to meet. One charge, rammed home in a good gun, is worth a ton of goose powder. Be yourselves men of one book, but by any means recollect your reading to one, but making one your favorite, and making the great bulk of your reading to tend to the elucidation of its topics. And if these words of mine might have a thousand fold the force I can impress upon them, I would, without misgiving, assume the responsibility of making that one book the Bible. The book for the counting room, the workshop and the roadside, the book for the young, the beautiful and the light of heart; the book for the aged, the way-worn and them that have wounds that bleed deep within; the book for the tempted, the book for the strong, the book for the fallen, that they can clasp to their polluted and broken hearts; the book that can make music for the joyous soul and give the words of high pastime to the careless, and that can speak softly and tenderly when every heart-throb is an agony and every breath a sigh. And he is not to be commended who has reached adult age without seeing some such hours. He has steeled his heart and deadened its hollest sympathies against a creation's travail groans. Oh! if I may but open but one book to read henceforward, let God's own penman write it, and let His own spirit breathe forth from its pages in wisdom for my folly, in chiding for my wanderings, cheer for my weariness and griefs, and in an inspiration of hope that puts me less than a cable's length from things "within the vail."

THE arrivals of emigrants at New York this year increases monthly. In January they numbered 7,541, in February 8,797, in March 18,925, in April 26,507, in May 35,426, and for the past twelve days of June 19,291. The gross arrival

THE wife of the Italian prime minister, Rattazzi, lately published a novel that has set all social Florence into commotion. It is full of personalities and scandal, involving many ladies and her husband has fifteen challenges to fight on his hands in consequence. He has changed shots with one man and hit him, and the rest of the challenges are referred to a jury of honor to decide what shall be done with them. Meantime his wife has published an apologetic work. Rattazzi is one of the most able and powerful actress at the London theaters, has retired to family and private life, and the town mourns—A man in England lately died who had made his fortune by writing books to be read by women in England and America for three hundred years. There is no other such collection, and this is now to be sold.—The next collection of the Mobile Bar will soon to be sold at auction in Paris, is the most remarkable and valuable that has been put under the hammer since 1816. Among its riches are 1,000 manuscripts on parchment, 300 thirty-six manuscripts on vellum, some of great value; thirteen manuscripts on Paris; twenty-seven works printed on vellum; one hundred and forty-eight works printed on paper before the commencement of the art of printing; four hundred and forty-eight works printed at Lyons during the sixteenth century, ninety-six of which belonged to Tou-au and Jacques de Thou, the "Assertio Septem Sacramentorum adversus Martinum Lutherem," which Henry VIII., king of England, wrote against Luther in the year 1521, a copy bearing the signature of the king both at the beginning and end of the work; twenty-six works by Symphorien Champier, as well as a considerable number by the Aldi and Elzevirs, works printed in Paris and other cities during the sixteenth century.

THE chief and largest picture at the Royal Academy exhibition in London, this year, is one of Queen Victoria, by Sir Edward Landseer, which makes artists blush and the crowd laugh. Surely, says a London letter in the *Tribune* no sane woman could have had such a painting of herself made, much less hung in the most conspicuous place of a great exhibition. She is soon to leave off the morning costume, it is said; and I recently saw a splendid lilac silk which Messrs. Taylor & Stokes were ordered to make for her, and which is now in the Paris exhibition. But, as a last gasp of grief, she commanded Sir Edwards's execution of her representing a mournfulness hitherto unrivalled. A pony black as midnight was procured; next, two jet-black little dogs. She is represented seated on this pony, in the grounds in front of Osborne palace. Near the forefoot of the pony, one of the jet dogs is reclining, the other sits upright by his tail. John Brown—the Albert-like Scotch servant, about whom there has been so much talk—is habited in profound black from head to foot, broken only by the gleam of his white legs, and stands holding the pony's head. Many tears and griefs, and in an inspiration of hope that puts me less than a cable's length from things "within the vail."

A VALUABLE MILK FARM.—Mr. ROSS WILMAN, of Baltimore, now seventy years of age, purchased, in 1801, a farm of about seven hundred acres, along the banks of the Patapsco river, and about six miles from Baltimore. His land cost him $50,000; he added buildings at a cost of $20,000; his fence cost him $3,000, and he manured it at an outlay of $67,000, making the total cost at the close of 1808 $140,000. During the year ending on the 1st of May last, his sales of milk amounted to $37,650 71½ of cows and calves, in the same period, he sold $11,986 worth, and had fifteen cows and heifers on hand

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GOV. GEARY for several days past has been in Philadelphia visiting the State and other institutions. Wednesday evening the spacious parlors of the Lapierre House presented a beautiful and animated appearance, the occasion being a reception given by his Excellency, Governor John W. Geary, to his personal and political friends. Governors Curtin and Pollock, Major-General George G. Meade and lady, and other well-known friends of the Governor, and the ceremonies were highly interesting and pleasant, though entirely devoid of any prearranged formalities.

As to crops in Canada it is almost too early to predict the result with certainty, and the lateness of the season is looked upon as unfavorable for all sorts of crops except grass. The same holds true in regard to Europe. New England has had a larger breadth of wheat than known, and corn is not so far behind but a warm September will bring out a fair crop. Grass and hay promise to be good, and contingency of a drought. The root crops will probably be fair, but not extraordinary.

THE Chicago *Republican* publishes crop and fruit reports from different parts of Illinois, all of an encouraging character to a remarkable degree. There is manifest no tone of discouragement concerning the root crop. Though late, it is starting finely, under the influence of dune heat; and there is plenty of time for it to grow and produce a heavy harvest, if the season is favorable.

THE action of Chief Justice Chase, in ordering a jury list at Raleigh to be made out without regard to race or color, will have the sanction of the Union men of that section, for it is known that many of them personally appealed to him immediately after the arrival there, to make such an order. It is understood that he sets aside a precious panel of jurors in order to begin at the foundation.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Removals by Military Commanders.

Opinion of Attorney General Stanbery.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Attorney General Stanbery's opinion as to the power of military commanders starts out by a recital of the sections of the original act applying thereto. He says: We see clearly enough that this act contemplates two distinct governments in each of the ten States, the one military, the other civil. The civil government is recognized as existing at the date of the act; the military government is created by the act. Both are provisional, and both are to continue until a new State constitution is framed, and the State is admitted to representation in Congress. When that event takes place, both of these provisional governments are to cease. In contemplation of this act, this military authority and this civil authority are to be acted on together. The people in these States are made subject to both, and must obey both in their respective jurisdictions.

There is, then, an imperative necessity to define as clearly as possible the line which separates the two jurisdictions, and exact scope of authority of each. Now, as to the civil authority recognized by the acts, as the provisional civil government it covered every department of civil jurisdiction in each of these States. It had all the characteristics and powers of a State government, legislative, judicial and executive, and was in the full and lawful exercise of all these powers, except only that it was not entitled to representation as a State of the Union. This existing government is not set aside; it is recognized more than once by this act. It is not in any one of its departments or any of its functions repealed or modified by this act save only in the qualifications of persons eligible to office, the manner of holding elections and the mode of framing the Constitution of the States. The act does not in any other respect change the provisional government, nor does the act authorize the military authority to change it. The power of further changing it is reserved, not granted, and it is reserved to Congress, not delegated to the military commander.

Congress was not satisfied with the organic law or Constitution under which the civil government was established. That Constitution was to be changed in only one particular to make it acceptable to Congress, and that was in the matter of the elective franchise. The purpose, the sole object of this act, is to effect that change, and to effect it by the agency of the people of the State, or such of them as are made voters, by means of elections provided for in the act, and in the mean time to preserve peace and order and punish offenders, if found necessary, by military commissions. We are therefore, not at a loss to know what powers were possessed by the existing civil authority. They were as coordinates executive officers responsible for the proper execution of their duties, and the final responsibility and duty remains with him to see that they execute their duties faithfully and according to law. In support of this opinion he cites the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by the Chief Justice in dismissing the motion of the State of Mississippi for leave to file a bill against the President.

He then proceeds to reply to certain questions propounded from one of the military districts touching the power of military commanders to constitute military tribunals for the trial of offenders. Whilst the act does not in terms displace the criminal courts of the State, it does give power to the military commander when, in his judgment, the necessity arises, to take the administration of the criminal law into his own hands, and to try and punish offenders by means of military commission. He expresses grave doubts as to the constitutionality of this provision of the law in time of peace, and cities in support of his position the opinion of the minority of the Supreme Court delivered by Chief Justice Chase. He says: Noth

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA AND RAILROADS.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in order to set forth in a strong light "the beneficent influence of railroads," instances "the line of the Camden and Atlantic road." We quote one sentence, as follows:

"Where ten years ago there was scarcely a sign of civilization except the hut of the charcoal burner, there are now the comfortable homes of the thousands of thrifty and prosperous fruit growers and makers of vegetables, who find their profits in supplying the wants of the people of two great cities."

With such proof before her eyes, it is astonishing that the influence of Philadelphia in the Legislature should be exerted against building more railroads. It was the influence exerted directly by the Coal Exchange of that city that, last winter, defeated another road to the coal regions. It was the influence of Philadelphia that defeated the Connellsville bill, and thereby denied to that city the relief from burdens which many of its leading citizens are crying out against, and which operate as a blight on the city. It was the influence of Philadelphia that defeated the Free Railroad Law, which would have caused hundreds of miles of Railroads to be built for many years to come, whereby Philadelphia would be the chief gainer. Many sections of our State are there that have plead in vain for permission to build Railroads with the money of their own people—sections which, had they not been denied, could to-day be spoken of as our contemporary speaks of the "line of the Camden and Atlantic Road." We have reason to believe that Philadelphia begins to realize how fatal to her interests is the policy of which she has been the chief and most persistent supporter. We might exult over the penalty she is paying, and as our answer to appeals for assistance in emancipating herself from it, we might send back—as you have sown so shall ye reap. But another spirit prevails, and we rejoice in the prospect that the day is not distant when we shall have a Free Railroad Law, and in other respects legislation so liberal that our good Commonwealth will take a new departure in development and prosperity.

"NO POLITICAL ANTECEDENTS."

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Virginia, designates the persons who have been active in developing and organizing the Republican Union party in that State, as persons of "no political antecedents." These, we presume, are the men who have lately been endeavoring to unite, by a friendly coalescence, on a common platform, among whom we notice the names of Governor Pierpont, J. M. Botts, Hunnicutt, and representatives, in large numbers, from many counties of Eastern Virginia. The efforts for organization and Union, we judge to be attended with a good degree of success, since the movement contemplating a convention in Richmond on the first of August, elicits expressions of concern—almost of alarm—from the advocates of the old Southern *regime*, and raises among them a loud cry, addressed to those of like faith, to register in order to their voting at the coming elections.

But we refer especially to the active movers in favor of the Union as designated by the expression at the head of this article. It describes the very kind of men that Virginia has long needed for its honor and advantage. No State has been more wretchedly handled by politicians, practiced in the arts and deceptions of the trade. An entire new set, if such a thing be an improvement upon the old and effete stock. The extinction of the entire race of politicians who have, from their earliest days, and through all their history, been steeped in the absurd error of slavery-politics, could scarcely fail to prove beneficial to the State. They cannot be adapted to the new era that has dawned upon the State, which has heretofore admitted of no political opinions or character that was not in accord with slavery.

The advent of men of no political antecedents is the best thing for regenerated Virginia. The new agency is suited to the new element of freedom. Men who start with the era and in harmony with its new policy, will not be trammeled with antecedent sentiments of treason and rebellion, will not truckle to a proud aristocracy, and will not seek to build up a political predominance for themselves on the foundation of bondage in others. When old antecedents have so little to recommend them, let them be thrown into merited oblivion, and let us have a better time under men of no political antecedents.

SUBSTITUTING AN OPINION FOR LAW.

It was evidently the belief of all parties, when the reconstruction law was promulged, that it did confer on the military commanders of districts the power of restraining, suspending and removing, for cause, the civil functionaries, in the Southern States. Congress so understood it, so did the President, who made this one reason for vetoing the law, and so did the Southern people, who made it a ground of complaint. And, in fact, it appears in the opinion of the Attorney General to be the meaning of the law, for he admits that it is the duty of the military commanders to give protection to all persons in their rights of person and property. Under this the commanders have done what is complained of, and what the Attorney General says they had not a right to do. To sustain this position he makes a distinction between the interpretation of the requirement in a time of peace and in a time of war, alleging that it is not to be extended to civil functions in any case in a time of peace.

We did not design to criticise the opinion itself in its particular statements or arguments. It may well be doubted whether this formal interpretation of laws in general and in the abstract belongs to the office of the Attorney General. And it is especially doubtful whether a law can be properly emasculated and rendered ineffective by such interpretation. The Judicial authority is the interpreter of laws, when applied to particular cases. The opinion of the Attorney General nullifying the law becomes equivalent to the President's veto in effect, without the remedy provided for the veto.

THE "OPINION" AND THE LAW.

The highest respect is due to the opinion of the Attorney General, as the chosen counsellor of the President on questions of law. But the idea that his opinion can supercede a law of Congress or suspend its operation, cannot be entertained for a moment by any well informed person, for it would be equivalent to making the opinion of a Cabinet officer the supreme law of the land. The avidity with which such expressions of official opinion are sought, and the promptness with which they are seized by the discontented people of the Southern States, when favorable to their wishes, is a proof that they have fallen into the error of so regarding them.

But the truth is, that the Attorney General's "opinion" has no binding authority in relation to the meaning, the application, or the constitutionality of any law of Congress. This is the prerogative of the Supreme Court, and even its prerogative is subject to limitations. The interpretation of laws, however, and the application of them to particular cases, as they come up for adjudication, are indisputably judicial functions. Were the "opinion" of the Attorney General decisive as to the import and applicability of a law of Congress, he would be clothed with a greater power for frustrating the purposes of the legislative body than is possessed by a President, since after the body has overruled a veto and enacted a law, it may be rendered ineffectual and nugatory by an opinion of a Cabinet officer, subordinate to the President.

Without attempting to criticise or condemn the opinion, in its general import, we maintain, nevertheless, that to meet the circumstances of the times, as affected by the rebellion, a mode of administering the Government, somewhat different from that of ordinary times, is not only admissible but necessary. The belligerent temper and tendency of the public mind in the States of the rebellion, and the necessity of controlling and eradicating it by Government measures, must be recognized in the Reconstruction policy. In fact *reconstruction* implies an abnormal and deranged condition, and of course, excludes the idea that the ordinary rules and modes of government, adapted to orderly times, are sufficient.

Whatever, then, may be the influence of Mr. Stanbery's opinion with the President, we hope it will not supercede the law or interfere with its legitimate enforcement. The probability after all is, that the main objection to the action of the military commanders rests on the character of the persons whom they remove from or appoint to civil offices, rather than on their exercise of the power of appointment. Any interruption of the process of reconstruction, for reasons connected with the action of the commanders under the law, is to be regretted, since it will necessarily delay the desired consummation. But it is to be specially regretted on account of the Southern *people*, as this new turn of their faithless and ambitious leaders in opposing the law, will be likely, should it be persisted in, to lead to other Congressional enactments, supplementary to the reconstruction plan, which will be sure not to relax any of the antecedent conditions. From the nature of the case, the attempt to evade and quibble, will, if it have any effect, be a reason for more stringent laws and conditions.

The cable announces the occurrence, in the city of Birmingham, England, of a sudden and formidable outburst of violence among the people. How it began, or what was the immediate friction that lighted the match, we are not informed. The cable only tells us that it was an Anti-Catholic riot, and that it had assumed such proportions that large bodies of military were put under orders to proceed to the spot and suppress it at all hazards. The information is too meager to furnish much material for reflection, or rather, while it does furnish much material for reflecton, the circumstances are too little known to give direction to it. But this one remark we offer—and it will answer just as well should it prove to be a Catholic instead of an Anti-Catholic one—that the organized and persistent effort to keep one people distinct from all others with whom they live—cultivating antagonistic ideas, maintaining a different nationality, educating at different schools, fostering hereditary prejudices, inflaming the dissocial passions and hostile religious prejudices—is a dangerous policy in any country. By preventing assimilation, it keeps up political ill will, and offers a standing menace to peace and good order. It cannot, therefore, be an evidence of patriotism, but rather of the reverse. We make this remark on the hypothesis that the riot, reported by telegraph, originated in the angry sectarian feelings engendered by such a course as we have cursorily described.

It has been decided in Cabinet Council—Secretary Stanton only dissenting—that the civil officers removed by the Commanders administering the laws of Congress concerning Reconstruction, shall be restored; and the President will speedily restore them. To make the proceeding complete, the officers thus snubbed should be removed and others, selected for their subserviency to the President—if such can be found—appointed in their stead.

This proceeding is in direct conflict with arguments and doctrines of Mr. Johnson's Veto Message on the law in question; but consistency is not one of the peculiarities of his public character. It is in conflict also with the design of Congress in passing the law—the design which he then attributed to Congress and the law, and on which he based his principal objection. The President, by his Attorney, bases his action not on constitutional grounds, but simply on interpretation. There would seem to be nothing left for Congress, therefore, but to move right forward and pass a law or amend this one so that no interpretation can defeat the object intended to be accomplished. It may set hard on the South—it may produce a state of things greatly to be regretted; but if it does, the South will have Mr. Johnson to thank. Congress, in its work of restoration, has twice been foiled by the President. Each time severer measures have been the consequence. There is no reason to expect the result will be different in this instance.

Five hundred tons of Youghiogheny coal is shipped daily over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, thence to Buffalo by sail, and thence to New York by canal and the Hudson river. The purchaser is the Manhattan Gas Company. It takes this round about way to New York because the freights by that route, including the two transhipments, are cheaper than the Pennsylvania Central will offer. It is understood that the investigation by the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature has already established the fact, that purchasers to get their coal carried at a fair rate must buy it of certain parties along that line. How much less our citizens get for their coal than they would but for this discrimination against them, we are not aware. The investigation referred to has established the fact that outsiders have to pay for the luxury—or misfortune—of not being in the ring. But there is a good time coming!

The only epidemic that has as yet, this summer, made its appearance, is a certain rage for championships. The most brutal and disgusting form of it is a *furore* for fighting and battering with the fist in the prize ring. This is distinguished from the dog fight chiefly by the introduction of the money consideration. Avarice stimulates a low ambition, making the performances of the prize ring to present a more debased condition of humanity than a fight, whether between men or dogs, that is brought on by the excitement of anger. The contagion of the prize ring, it is feared, is likely to spread, as the performances are detailed in many of the public prints, and foster a morbid and debasing taste for them in the lower strata of society.

Journals which have been strongly opposed to a July session of Congress, in view of the recent events and circumstances growing out of the administration of the reconstruction laws, are taking ground in favor of one; and present appearances favor the belief that a session in July will be held. If the people of the South would only consider that Congress, as the representative of the people, will take no step backward, they would petition Mr. Johnson to withdraw his opposition and attempt no interference, because it must result in legislation that will not be likely to relax the rigor of present laws. The opinion of Mr. Stanbery is likely to prove a plague to those in whose behalf it was ostensibly promulgated. It betrays a motive which clearly reveals the duty of Congress.

The Pittsburgh *Post*, in common with a good many of its party, has professed to be in favor of a Free Railroad Law. But we fail to perceive that it has anything but approbation for the silence maintained by the Democratic Convention on that important question. The cold shoulder was deliberately turned upon this great measure of the people, and the party papers have but one course to pursue. Last fall the Democrats made professions of friendship only to betray them. It is somewhat to their credit that they now abstain from further professions. Being really hostile to the Free Law, it would have been more manly had they taken ground openly against it, instead of keeping silence. The eyes of the people are none the less opened, however.

The country is waiting to see Andrew Johnson restore to office the infamous Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans riot memory, and others of similar notoriety. Of course an enlightened sense of duty will not prompt this action by the President, but qualities of head and heart which on former occasions Mr. Johnson has displayed in his office, and in pursuance of a purpose relating less to the good of the country than the gratification of feelings arising out of the wrong treadedness for which he is peculiar.

July Session of Congress.

Our Washington advices speak as though it was pretty well settled that a July session of Congress will be held, as the result of the Attorney General's latest opinion. Senator Fessenden, it is said, has written that if the necessity grows out of reconstruction he will be there; but if impeachment and other similar matters are to be considered, he will stay away. It is not probable the Senator will stay away, as the session will be mainly devoted to amending the reconstruction laws so as to carry out the will of Congress, acting for the people. The Chicago *Tribune*, of Tuesday, says:

Fourteen United States Senators, who have been with Senator Wade's excursion party at various points, all express a determination to be present at the July session of Congress. Those who were with Mr. Wade yesterday joined him in a telegram to General Schenck, of the National Congressional Committee, recommending him to advise all Republican members to be present in July.

It is suggested that financial questions may possibly be agitated, but not at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, who will have nothing new to propose before the December session. If any action is proposed at the July session it will be, it is thought, in the direction of repealing the authority of April 12, 1866, to withdraw $4,000,000 per month of the greenback currency, so as to settle the question of the non-contraction of this circulation for at least a year or two to come. In his recent Boston letter the Secretary himself pays deference to the popular opinion and the indirectly expressed wishes of Congress last winter on this subject, and there would be no impropriety in relieving him of the exercise of all discretion on the subject. It is not improbable that he would really prefer to have such action taken, if the subject should be agitated at all.

Persecuting the Jews.

The intelligence of cruel persecutions in some of the Danubian Principalities, in which the Jews are the sufferers, has reached Paris, and excited, as it will elsewhere in Europe, painful sensations. It appears that the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Bratiano, by reviving some obsolete laws against the Jews, or by putting a false interpretation upon a circular, ordered all Jews to be forthwith ejected from their farms and places of business, and caused great numbers of them to be seized and transported in irons beyond the Danube. The greatest disaster was of course the consequence of such a sudden expulsion.

Mr. Cremieux, to whom as a member of their nation and a prominent citizen of France, they addressed their appeal for help, had a recent interview with the Emperor, and secured from him a promise of interposition and aid for the persecuted Israelites. The English Government also takes interest in that people exposed to oppressions and perils from the barbarity of the Turkish population of the Principalities. The latest news is that the offensive measures against the Jews have been suspended by an order from Bucharest, in consequence of the energetic protests of the British against them.

Sharp Rejoinder.

Lately General Buford reported to the Government that the Indians were comparatively well disposed and peaceable, only when provoked to commit offenses. To this United States Senator Thayer has telegraphed the following sharp reply:

"If General Buford has reported what the telegraph attributes to him in regard to Indian matters, he is guilty of reckless misrepresentation or criminal stupidity. A warfare is now being carried on upon the plains by savage Indians, upon an unarmed and defenceless settlers and upon the railroad surveying parties and laborers, unfortunate and unprovoked. The Government must not be deluded by any such reports as Buford's.

(Signed) "John M. Thayer,
United States Senator."

Strawberries.

The strawberry crop of the present season, in this vicinity, is very promising. The berry, generally, is larger, and the yield far exceeds that of years past. Prices now are nearly fifty per cent. lower than they were last year, when the season was sending to the market its full ripened crop. It is believed that within the next ten days very choice strawberries will be a drag on the market at ten cents per box.

A Novel Insurance Company.—Detectives George D. Calahan, Joshua Taggart and Edward G. Carlin and Thomas B. Davis, all experienced police officers, have formed an association in Philadelphia to be known as the "Protective Police Insurance." A number of the leading merchants of that city have given the association liberty to refer to them for their ability and integrity, and it is proposed to commence the business at once, ample means being now on deposit for that purpose. Competent watchmen will be appointed, and they will assume charge of a store from the time it is closed until it is opened in the morning. A policy of insurance will issue to all who place their property under the care of the association, and in the event of a robbery, absolute indemnity will be made. This is certainly a novel institution, and will doubtless pay as good dividends as a fire insurance company.

The Philadelphia *North American* declares that when the impeachment project was first broached, it opposed it, "because at that time President Johnson had done nothing to render him liable to impeachment, and because we had much more important work then to attend to, which would have been materially interfered with by our undertaking the task of impeachment." "But," continues the same, "events have occurred since that date calculated to change the opinion of moderate men and to induce the belief that the Republican party cannot in common justice shrink from the issue itself has provoked."

By a singular coincidence, Rev. George A. Calhoun, D. D., a prominent Congregational minister of Connecticut, and one of the oldest in the State, died two days after Dr. Hawes. Dr. Calhoun was with Dr. Hawes in Andover Seminary, and was settled in North Coventry, fifteen miles from Hartford, in 1818. He was one of the founders of the Connecticut Theological Institute, formerly located at East Windsor, now at Hartford. Like Dr. Hawes, he had been for many years a member of the Corporation of Yale College. Dr. Calhoun was seventy-nine years old; Dr. Hawes, seventy-seven.

The contest between Etheridge and his competitors on the stump, in Tennessee, is becoming very bitter and personal. In one of his speeches a few days ago, Judge Houk, in reply to some taunt from Mr. Etheridge, said that such charges came with a pretty grace "from the keeper of a gambling house in Washington—from a person who had been dismissed a gambling club because he dealt the cards from the bottom." The wonder is they do not come to personal collision. The course of Brownlow in raising and calling out the militia is regarded as an unnecessary and unfortunate proceeding, even by some of his warmest supporters.

The arrival of emigrants at New York up to the 12th instant were 100,267. Each succeeding month shows an increase. It appears to be true of the immigrants that they are people of better character, more skill and more means than usual, and that a large proportion leave the city immediately after arrival for the interior. The country wants them all, and has profitable work enough to employ them and their relatives, to the remotest cousin.

A Chicago paper in the course of an editorial article, ably discussing the Cole-Hiscock case, says: "A case of this kind"—that is, a wife seduced by a friend of her husband—"occurred within a few weeks, when there was at first a demand for $10,000, and, after a long negotiation, receipts for damages were executed upon the payment of $35." They bring everything to a money standard in Chicago, and here we have due notification of the scale applicable to cases of this kind.

A number of distinguished English ritualists, including Dr. Pusey and Archdeacon Denison, have forwarded an address to Charles Thomas, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in which they set forth their views of the elements used in the Holy Eucharist. They maintain the doctrine of consubstantiation instead of transubstantiation. They write in moderate and professedly conciliatory language; but it was doubted in London whether the document would exert any influence in allaying the agitation which so widely prevails in Great Briton on the subject.

The report that Dr. Durant has been relieved of his position as manager of the Union Pacific Railroad has been generally published. We now learn from official sources that Mr. Dillon has been elected in his place to take charge of the work of construction, together with two other directors, and that Dr. Durant still retains his position as Vice-President of the road.

Important Southern Movement.—Governors Orr, Patton and Sharkey, Judges Fisher and Yerger, Senator Alcorn and other politicians of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina, are reported to have undertaken the organization of a new party which is to act independently of Democrats and Radicals. Senator Alcorn has set the ball in motion in an opening speech at Oxford, Miss.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have commenced work in Washington on their branch road, which is to connect that city with their main line at Point of Rocks.

The Rochester papers say that Mr. Greeley, who made an agricultural speech at Brooksport, was frequently interrupted by inquiries about "Jeff. Davis."

STATE ITEMS.

Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the temperance men of Johnstown, over one hundred tavern licenses were granted in Johnstown and vicinity at the present session of court. One hundred taverns in a village of four or five thousand inhabitants and in its neighborhood, does not speak well for the morals of the locality.

John Brimm, who pushed Leopold Geiser against a revolving wheel in the Cambria Iron Works, last week, causing his death by decapitation, has been arrested and committed to jail in Ebensburg, charged with bringing about his death. Brimm and Geiser had a difficulty, when the former with both hands pushed Geiser violently towards the fly-wheel, and in an instant his body appeared on the opposite side of the wheel with his head almost severed from it.

Subscriptions to the fund for Muhlenberg College, in Allentown, have already reached $23,000, but $7,000, being now wanting to complete the $30,000 required.

In Philadelphia, Saturday, in the case of George Winnemore, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Magilton, the motion for a new trial was overruled, and the prisoner sentenced to be hung. Winnemore protested his innocence, and said he would have laid down his life to protect Mrs. Magilton. He denied that the razor found in her house belonged to him.

In Philadelphia, Friday evening, Thomas Gallagher, aged seven years, was killed by a brick thrown at him by a man named Howard Alcott. It appears that the boy was sent by his mother on an errand, in company with another boy named Hiatt. They stopped at a hydrant to get a drink, in front of a new building then going up on Carpenter street, below Nineteenth. While there, it is alleged, Alcott, who is a boss carpenter, called to them to leave, failing to do which immediately, he threw the brick at them, striking Gallagher in the breast, inflicting fatal injuries. He was carried into a house near by where he died shortly after. Alcott has been arrested to await the Coroner's inquest.

The "old Reed mill," in Meadville, was destroyed by fire Thursday evening, which originated in the engine room. The loss, divided among the following gentlemen, all of whom were uninsured, will probably reach $20,000, and may exceed that sum: Messrs. Ellis, Howe and Hannah, owners of the property, $10,000; Hannah & Porter, lessees of the planing and lath mill, $5,000; O. Hastings, lessee of the grist mill, $5,000.

Philadelphia, which has always heretofore appropriately celebrated the anniversary of Independence Day, will this year fail to do so. The Committee of Councils appointed to consider the proper observance of the approaching Fourth of July reported "that although the day is one that is held sacred by every true lover of liberty, and every annual return of it should be commemorated in a suitable manner, yet, owing to the severe and expensive contest the country has recently passed through for the maintenance and perpetuation of that liberty, causing an expenditure to the city of upwards of $10,000,000 which sum still remains a heavy debt for the tax payers to pay, and also in view of the fact that it would require an expenditure of about $8,000 to make anything like a creditable display, compels the committee to report that it is inexpedient to make an appropriation for the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1867."

The Erie *Dispatch* chronicles the following freaks of lightning: Friday, about half-past twelve o'clock, a lightning rod was affixed to the house of Joseph Henderson, on Myrtle street, just north of the Ridge road, and about an hour after the job was finished, the house was struck by lightning. The lightning melted off the point of the rod, and at its base there was a sod partially turfed up as though a portion of the electric current had passed there, but it was only a portion. The shingles were torn off where the lightning rod and the chimney, a distance of about two feet, and about half the plastering in the upper room was knocked down. On the lower floor, the space of two feet in the wall was cut through the party ceiling, and a breadth of carpet was cut across as clearly as though done with scissors. Passing out through a window, the lightning struck the roof of a church building, scattering the fragments far and wide; one sliver about the size of a lead pencil, being forced through a door 1½ inches in thickness. A portion of the current also went down a cellar, breaking a large flat-stone into bits. Luckily no one was injured.

The citizens of Waynesburg held a meeting on the 10th inst., in favor of the Monongahela Valley Railroad project, and appointed delegates to the meeting at Brownsville, on the 20th inst.

Captain Granville P. Swoope, of the Fifth Reserves, died at the residence of his mother near Alexandria, Huntingdon county, on the 9th inst., from disease contracted while in the service.

The Mt. Union *Times* of last week says:—J. Warren Boody dropped dead almost instantly, near New Hamilton day before yesterday. Mr. Boody was in this county, looking after the lands which he had sold to a company of capitalists for extracting gold and silver from his mines near Newton Hamilton, when the destroying angel summoned him hence.

Hon. G. W. Householder, Ex-State Senator, J. H. Schell, D. F. Beegle and Samuel D. Williams, of Bedford county, have removed to Kansas, and have purchased forty acres of land near Kansas City, where they purpose to establish a paper mill.

About sixteen years ago Samuel State, of Richhill township, Greene county, married his cousin, Cassandra State. After three children were born to them, about the year 1856, State went to California. He wrote home several times in the course of a year or two after he went there, and then ceased. His wife believing from his silence, that he was dead, married Edward Hatfield, in 1860. Hatfield went into the army and died. A few weeks ago, State, the first husband returned from California, to find his wife married, and a widow. There is now no legal obstacle in the way of resuming their first engagement.

Nearly the whole of the one hundred thousand dollars of stock required to build the proposed Johnstown water works has been subscribed.

The commencement exercises at Dickinson College, situated at Carlisle, Pa., will take place during the last week of June. It is announced as part of the exercises that a poem will be delivered before the literary societies by Colonel Forney, the celebrated "Private Miles O'Reilley."

The dwelling house of Mr. McHale, near Altoona, Blair county, was struck by lightning on Sunday last, and Mrs. McHale and her two daughters were severely shocked. No other damage was done.

A. H. Chase, Esq., the editor of the York *True Democrat*, a fearless Republican journal, has been appointed to the statistical clerk's desk in the School Department, at Harrisburg, the place vacated by Colonel McFarland, appointed Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools. Mr. Chase is well qualified for the position.

The Conemaugh Valley Agricultural Society, in session at Blairsville, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—George Stouffer. Vice Presidents—John Hill, George Wilkinson, James H. Walker, Joseph Moorhead. Recording Secretary—Paul Graff. Corresponding Secretary—R. W. Walkinshaw. Managers—John W. Brown, Montgomery Baird, Jacob Rugh, J. M. Turner, A. H. Baker, John T. Elder, William Irwin, Theo. Pollock, Peter Fair, James Dixon, Robert Nesbet, Wm. Bennett, Wm. Maher, Wm. Lintner, Jr., Joseph Gwinner, J. W. Hodge, James Harding, John L. Smith, Joshua Anderson, James I. Johnston, Zachariah Laird. On motion it was agreed that the next fair shall be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 9th, 10th and 11th.

The large dwelling house owned by Charles Hyde, at Hydetown, Venango county, was destroyed by fire last Thursday morning. The furniture was saved. Loss about $1,500.

Operators in the Venango oil regions are much annoyed by oil well thieves—that is by individuals who carry off engines, tools, derricks, and frequently the casing out of the wells.

Discovery of Treasure in Egypt.

A paper published in Alexandria, Egypt, states: Every one is talking for the last few days about a treasure found in the province of Fayoam. The story goes that an old resident of the province settled lately in a mysterious manner. Among his Highness, and asked permission to make a search in the garden of an ancient Coptic convent, now abandoned, with a view of discovering a treasure which old manuscripts described as being buried in a certain spot. The Viceroy granted the necessary permission, allowing the applicant to retain a third part of what he might discover. The researches commenced, and are said to have speedily brought to light a treasure consisting partly of ingots and partly of very ancient gold pieces, rather larger than napoleons, of a total value represented at about fifty millions of francs. The discovery having been telegraphed to Ras el-Tin, the Viceroy left to investigate the matter in person. Can it be the cash-box of Amenopolis XXXVIII., which that monarch lost on a journey, according to inscription on the obelisk of Luxor?

This is the way the Pacific railroad is laid at the rate of more than a mile a day: Iron, ties, &c., for one mile, are sent in a train as near the end of the track as it can get, and unloaded at the side of the rails; the ties are scattered along by teams, while gangs of men place and level them; then small, low cars, are loaded with rails, spikes, and chairs, and pushed to the end of the track, when two rails are spiked and run off at the end and dropped in their places; as they fall others guage them to keep them at the proper width, while another drops spikes at the cross-ties; the little car goes on and the spike-drivers follow up nailing them down. Then come the track straighteners and the ballast men, making in all a procession of a mile long, all trained to know their special duty, and to do it with a will and a promptness that knows no failure or delay.

Col. Forney, speaking of the opera in London, says: "The prices of admission are, to the pit about two dollars of our money; to the stalls, equal to the parquette in our Academy, about three dollars of our money, while the boxes range from ten to thirty dollars. A glance at these figures sufficiently proves the impossibility of the poorer classes in England enjoying operatic harmonies."

COLORADO.

Prospect of the Gold and Silver Mines.

Col. McClure, writing from Denver, holds the following views concerning the mineral prospects of Colorado:

There is much I would like to say about Colorado, but time and space compel me to be brief. I have visited her gold and silver mines, and seen the fearful waste Eastern speculation has scattered in fatal profusion among them. With countless wealth in the mountains, there is palpable decline and distress in every mining region I have seen. Let me entreat Eastern companies to learn at once the utter hopelessness of their enterprises as now organized and managed. The mills are almost wholly worthless, because they are not adapted to the successful reduction of the obstinate combinations to be found everywhere in the Colorado ores. Many companies now on the very verge of bankruptcy, are actually in its embraces, have valuable mines, and they cling to the hope that they may yet make their enterprises successful. It is folly, it is madness. It would be a blessing to both Eastern capitalists and to Colorado if one vast fire should sweep the mills of Clear Creek from existence. Her charred walls would not impede progress, as do vast buildings with engines and mills now unemployed, and never to be employed, as at present constituted. Equally foolish, wasteful and disastrous must be every effort of amateurs to reduce their ores by experiments with the various processes, flooding the market and tempting the disappointed stockholder to make another effort to save his investment. Let every Eastern company wait until the problem is fully and practically solved here among the mines, and then they may hope to get more returns. They could profitably employ some capital in the mean time, by thoroughly testing their lodes, and bringing to the surface large quantities of ore. When the time comes for the successful reduction of these ores, the work of reducing them will be as distinct from mining them as is milling from farming. Where there are good mines, therefore, the companies which early accept the inevitable revolution in the production of the precious metals will yet attain success; but let them understand that these mills are, as a rule, valueless, and their construction an irretrievable waste. I firmly believe that this year will nearly, if not entirely, master these ores, so that every good mine can be worked profitably; but stockholders might as well attempt to change the fashion of the Snowy Range as to persist in the effort to mine and reduce these ores with their patent machinery. I know that this will be unwelcome information to thousands of your readers, but its truth is fearfully attested by the sacrifice of $20,000,000 in fruitless efforts to refute it.

Important Law Relative to Judicial Sales.

Purchasers of real estate sold by order of the Courts should acquaint themselves with the provisions of the act of the Legislature, approved March 26, 1867, relative to judicial sales and the preservation of the lien of mortgage, and thereby save themselves much trouble and expense. The first section of the act relates to deeds made to convey real estate under the act of 18th April, 1853, and to the security required by said act, which creates no embarrassment in the purchase of real estate sold by judicial order. The second and third sections of the act, however, are most important, and are in these words:

Sec. 2. That private sales made by order of Court, under the said act of the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, shall discharge the premises sold from the lien of the mortgages of the decedent, except debts of record, and debts secured by mortgages: *Provided*, That the security required by said act shall have been duly entered.

Sec. 3. When the lien of a mortgage upon real estate is, or shall be, prior to all other liens upon the same property, except other mortgages, ground rents, purchase money due to the Commonwealth, taxes, charges, assessments, and municipal claims, whose lien, though after ward accruing, has, by law, priority given it, the lien of such mortgage shall not be destroyed, or in any way affected, by any judicial or other sale whatsoever, whether such judicial sale shall be made by virtue or authority of any order or authority of any court of record, or any orphans, or other court, or of any writ of execution, or otherwise, howsoever: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to cases of mortgages upon estates taken out of the same for taxes.

Every bidder on property at a court sale should inform himself of the amount of liens or mortgages against it, and then regulate his bids so as to meet the amount. The *Legal Intelligencer* and the *Pittsburgh Telegraph* relates a case in that city, which occurred only a day after the law went into force, where a party bid $8,000 on a certain property on which there were liens of $5,000—thus, by the terms of this act, the purchaser becoming responsible for the payment of $10,000, for that for which he had only bid $8,000. Regarding the equity of the case, Judge Pearson set the sale aside.

Internal Revenue Frauds.

Among the provisions of the Internal Revenue law which are intended to repress fraud, the forty-eighth section of the act of 1864, with its amendments, holds a prominent place. It provides first for the forfeiture of all taxable articles found in possession of any one for the purpose of being sold or removed by him in fraud of the revenue law. Next it provides for the forfeiture of all raw materials found in possession of any one intending to manufacture them into taxable articles with a design to evade the payment of tax; and, which is most important, it provides for the forfeiture of "all tools, implements, instruments and personal property whatsoever in the place or building, or within any yard or enclosure where such articles or goods are found, which may be found."

This is a penal clause of a most severe and sweeping character, if it is to be taken as it reads. Under it there is nothing required for the forfeiture of all personal property except that it shall be in the same building, yard or inclosure in which are found any articles which are intended by the one who has them to be sold, removed or manufactured, with the design of evading the Revenue Law. It does not require that the personal property and the fraudulent articles shall belong to the same individual. Its words require no interest in the owner of the personal property in the fraudulent articles, nor even a knowledge on his part of their presence, or of the fraudulent intent of the party who controls them. All that is required is presence in the same building, yard or inclosure.

Anticipating Insanity.

A Boston correspondent writes as follows: I hear in private conversation a story of a curious instance of insanity, remarkable as showing the fickleness of discipline, and the possibility of forseeing the coming of madness. A gentleman doing a large business in Lynn has for some time been greatly harassed by business complications, which almost drove him to distraction. At last he took an account of stock, and decided to retire. All the details of his business were attended to and closed up with the most sedulous care; and when at last all was completed, the gentleman went calmly to the Insane Asylum at Somerville, and presented himself at its door in the character of a patient, saying he had staved off insanity as long as he could. In less than an hour he was a raving maniac, and the extreme expedient of a straight jacket had to be resorted to to prevent him from committing the most violent acts of madness.

The correspondent of the *Herald* at Rome, writes, *inter alia*, something about the Brigands which infest the neighborhood of the city. In allusion to the received maxim, "*Papa omnia potest*"—the Pope can do everything, the writer says:

"It would be a most satisfactory thing if this omnipotence were to display itself in the extirpation of the brigands. Until [Sept. 20] they had been left undisturbed in the mountains in the neighborhood of Civita Vechia [situated in my last letter have so very successfully baffled the efforts of all the troops hitherto sent against them. The nature of the country favors them, and when driven out of one district, they take refuge in another."

Again, he exhibits the power of the brigands and the terror which they inspire in the vicinity of Rome, by their robberies:

"The principal farmers and landholders of Rome and the environs, eighty in number, have signed an address to the Pope praying for better protection against the brigands, and stating that otherwise they will have to forego their contracts and refuse paying the rents of their lands, which belong chiefly to the Roman princes and religious corporations. The Pope is said to have been very indignant at the freedom with which the four deputies charged to present the address spoke, especially when they asked for the establishment of a national guard for their greater safety. It is said Cardinal Antonelli, the speaker, Signor Giansanti, to recollect that the Castle of St. Angelo was no longer occupied by the French, and that a room would be very easily found there to accommodate him."

A correspondent travelling in West Tennessee met Mr. McMullen, for many years representative in Congress from Virginia, and member of the Confederate Congress. Among other things, he assured the writer that at the time Jeff. Davis resolved to send the Commission to Fortress Monroe to meet, President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, the Confederate Chieftain had fully concluded to surrender the Confederacy (on conditions) and come back and reconstruct under the Union; but at last, when the Commissioners were about to leave, he was seized by a fit of obstinacy or madness, or whatever you please to call it, and instructed Stephens and Campbell to demand independence. Mr. McMullen is a person of genial temperament, pleasing manners and eminently conservative opinions. His tour through the far West has impressed him with the notion that he sees the prognostics of two tempests in the North—a financial revolution in favor of repudiation, and a political revolution in reaction against negro suffrage. Does the eye, as Carlyle says, see only what it carries within it?

Whatever may be said of New York society or the community as a whole, it must be conceded that the church organizations are not to be accused of extraordinary parsimony. The Madison Square Presbyterian church gave last year to benevolent purposes $66,000, besides paying its current expenses which amounted to $16,000. Dr. Tyng's church is of equal liberality, while the various benevolent institutions growing out of the efforts of New York piety and the strike-drivers follow up nailing them down. Then come the track straighteners and the ballast men, making in all a procession of a mile long, all trained to know their special duty, and to do it with a will and a promptness that knows no failure or delay.

Col. Forney, speaking of the opera in London, says: "The prices of admission are, to the pit about two dollars of our money; to the stalls, equal to the parquette in our Academy, about three dollars of our money, while the boxes range from ten to thirty dollars. A glance at these figures sufficiently proves the impossibility of the poorer classes in England enjoying operatic harmonies."

Mr. L. Morton informs the *Rural American* that when his cows trouble him by holding their milk, he reaches his hand up and places the ends of his fingers on the back bone, forward of the hips, and presses down hard for a minute or so, and they will always give down.

THE CABINET.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1867.

The Cabinet held another meeting to-day, which lasted over five hours, and while it was not as warm and exciting as has been rumored about town this evening, it is learned from an authoritative source that the discussion was earnest and vigorous. The question under consideration was the contemplated procedure in the matter of restoring the Southern officials displaced by Generals Pope, Sheridan, Sickles and Schofield. The form of a general order directed to each military commander was suggested and discussed, while the issuance of a special letter of instructions was also intimated as the most proper course. Several members seemed to lay great stress on the particular proceeding to be observed in reinstating those officials. In General Sheridan's district it was found that he had made some five removals of civil officials, including the two State Adjutants in Texas, and it was urged that an order be made revoking the removal in each instance. But the President, the pro [illegible] opposed [illegible] cases, it is enough, perhaps, to say that the fact he specifically and authoritatively announced that the President and all of his Cabinet, but Secretary Stanton, have decided that these officials shall be reinstated, and whatever may be the form of order agreed upon, it will be issued within the next day or two in an official form.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1867.

The Cabinet held its third day's consecutive session this afternoon on the question of issuing orders in conformity with Attorney General Stanbery's opinion on registration in the Southern Military Districts, and also on the matter of the restoration of the displaced officials. Three Cabinet sessions in succession have not been held even on more important matters, although this occasion is hastened some what by the President's contemplated departure for Boston. With regard to the meeting to-day it is learned that order relative to the registration were finally agreed on. They will be promulgated through the Adjutant General's Office to the military commanders. It is believed that no general rule was determined on relative to the restoration of the Southern State and municipal officials, but, that as heretofore indicated in these dispatches, each case will be taken up and acted on separately, and probably through correspondence with the military commanders.

The *Intelligencer* doubtless reflects the views of the President when it significantly says to-day: "That while these removals are illegal and improper, the matter might assume a new phase when the question of replacing particularly obnoxious persons in important posts, came up for Executive consideration."

EUROPE.

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, June 22, 1867.

A ROSE OF JUNE.

There never was a Rose May,
A sweeter month a flower to,
For well I marked it every day,
Its sunshine and it showers to.
I saw the wind-flowers speck with white
The woodlands and the hills,
I saw the garden-plots grow bright
With golden daffodils.
And round the bloomy apple trees
I heard the humming bees
Sing many a soft refrain,

Yet—"wax and wane with speed," I cried,
"Oh mellow moon of May,
And ripen in the Summer tide
Long for every day
For when the honey cuckles shed
Their sweetness through the air,
And when the roses white and red
Go climbing everywhere—
A bed of hope will bloom at last,
And you shall see O Moon
Upon my happy, happy breast
The fairest rose of June."

And so the young May-moon grew old,
For reasons wax and wane,
And lured the happiness they hold
As little as the pain.
One morning when the East was red
With promise of the day,
I looked, and lo! upon my bed
The dainty blossom lay.
A rose of June beyond compare—
For all what roses blow
With dimpled cheeks, and golden hair,
And violet eyes below.

And never yet war rose of June
That blossomed all the year;
But one (ah, you shall see it, moon)
As lovely will appear
When Winter wraps the frozen fields
In burial robes of white,
As when the radiant Summer yields
Its treasures of delight.
Nay, more—when all the flowers are dead,
And all the seasons over,
My rose will lift a fearless head,
In amaranthine bloom arrayed,
Beyond the shining shore.

SPLENDORS OF ROYALTY.

The Great Metternich Ball.

(Paris Correspondence London Court Journal.)

It was thought that the utmost effort of elegance and good taste has been made by Lady Wyley on the occasion of the ball given to the Prince of Wales; but the fete given at the Austrian Embassy, on Tuesday, throws even the morable triumph far into the shade. Never since the days of the first Napoleon, when the glorious "crystal ball" given by Prince Schwartzenburg, where every ornament was of glass and cut glass—the ball which terminated fatally by the burning of the hotel in which took place—was such magnificence displayed that which greeted the eyes of the Princess Metternich's visitors on the above mentioned evening. The rooms of the Embassy are known to be small and poor, furnished with faded low lamps, but ill suited for the reception of al and imperial guests. But the Princess Metternich has not been denominated in her n country "the golden fairy" for nothing, the twinkling of an eye, as if by magic, se from out the dreary mass of faded wall t mirrors, all blackened and bedimmed, a ly "Palace of the Coral Caves," rising in ness and romance with the most splendid entions of Oriental poets, the more practiproductions of our finest artists. The idea throwing the garden of the hotel into the y middle of the grand *salon* originated enly with the Princess herself. An octagon lery, of which the *salon* formed one e, was contrived so as to inclose the e shrubs and flowers of the parterre on hich the apartments occupied by the Princess m. The effect of this arrangement was gnificent; the hangings of the walls, m of the artificial ones destined to be own down the next day, were of green and k fluted satin; innumerable chandeliers, inwoven with flowers, made the light most illiant, while concealing the means of light-; and over all now and then waved a brilnt rainbow, green, orange, blue and purple, oduced by the electric light. At the end of great gallery thick curtains of tapestry had n drawn until the arrival of the Imperial sts, when suddenly they rose as the band ick up "*Partant pour la Syrie*," and the w became dazzling in the extreme. An endid throne had been erected in a kind of ated boudoir, and here it was that the Impe- guests were led, where they could enjoy the st wonderful *coup d'œil* ever before displayed. ountain rose in the midst, lighted with electric ht, and the fairy rocks whence it was supposed spring were all covered with aquatic plants veal, fresh, and but lately torn from the cool es when they took their birth. The air was ded in an instant, and the very sight of the en freshness was sufficient to dissipate all e of the stifling heat which is anticipated at ese gorgeous fetes. The Emperor, who, in te of the distraction afforded by the scene, ked ill and harassed, was attired in evening stume, blue coat, and black silk smalls. The per portion of his figure has grown rather lky for the legs, and the fashion of shoes ich cut away on the instep, which has been ely set by the Duc de Mouchy, detracts atly from the *finesse* of the ankle. His Maty appears less to advantage in this costume n in the general's uniform he adopts on most casions. The Empress, always charming in tever attire she may choose to appear in, e a strip of straw-colored satin embroidered pearls; over this a tunic of white tulle ornated with hedge roses, intermingled with arls and diamonds. A little toquet of straw lored satin and lace, worn in the fashion of t worn last of all by Marie Antoinette, med the coiffure, and in the softened light of e ball room the effect of the whole toilet was h and vapory in the extreme. The Parisians re grateful to Princess Metternich for the vast uble she had taken in assembling so many cimens of native beauty together, thus deoying the impression which every foreigner rries away with him that French beauty nsists of pomatum, rouge, and *poudre ris*. "How have you managed, Princess, to display so much youth and beauty" id the Empress, as the groups of lovely women ssed in one ceaseless stream before the irone, bowing as they passed, and glittering a moment like figures in a magic mirror. Ah! that is my secret," returned the Princess, ughing. "They are specimens from all parts France for the Exhibition." Presently the ung brother of the Talcon walked by in state, llowed by his tutors and attendants. He used to salute her Majesty with no ill-grace. You may dance to-night," said her Majesty ectly. "Nay, your Majesty," replied the youth, have too much to learn while I am young to ste upon frivolity; it will be time enough to rn to dance when I am old." The Empress ughed, but not being exactly of the same opin, said no more, and the young Talcoon with- w, leaving the small space in front of the rone vacant for the next courtier. Thus did s whole evening pass away, and when it was er the Empress gracefully owned that she had en for some hours in a dream of Paradise. eleven the Emperor and Empress arrived. were met by the count and countess. As on as they had arrived the ball room was ened, with the band playing "Partant pour Syrie," and the entrance of the royal cor- ge: the Emperor walking in with the Queen the Belgians, the Empress with King Leoold II., the Prince of Prussia with the Grande chesse de Leuchtenberg, the Princess yal with her brother the Duke of Edinburgh, ose departure for Marseilles is fixed for ursday evening. Then followed the Princess athilde, the Princess Murat, the Duc and chess de Mouchy, the Ambassadors of Eng- d, Russia, Prussia and Turkey, the Corps plomatique, and the suite of the royal per- ages present. The Belgian Queen looked y well, and her stately appearance gained her the admiration of Marseilles in full ess. She had been invited, and had answered the in- tation, notwithstanding the card informed m that they would meet Napoleon III. d Consort. The Princess Royal looked remarkably well, and her kind, ol, and bright countenance excited the admi- ion of all. Her quiet English manners t dignified deportment brought out in arming relief. There was a considerable mber of beauties, semi-beauties, gone-by uties and coming beauties. Among the h one may mention, of course the three Parisi- ties—de Mouchy, de Gallifet and de Pourtles Madame de Gouvral, Madame Balleroy, and s. Ronalds; and among the last Mdlle. de mmont and Mdlle. de Gretry. The coiffure gan at half-past three, and actually lasted near seven. One of the figures consisted in ing fans to the ladies, on which were in- ibed the words, "Assistance de l'Amitié," s a reminiscence of the *fete*, the honors which were so admirably done by the Princess. was all to all, looked after everything h an energy and withal a grace quite paralleled. There were two supper rooms on first floor for the Imperial party, and as soon these were opened the three others on the und floor for simple mortals were likewise ned. But, if everything was charming, the sic was ideal. Often were waltzes and polkas ored and encored during the evening. The nestra had been located in the shrubbery, to see twenty or thirty German heads peep- with all the curiosity of children at the dis- y of beauty, artificial and otherwise, which it to and fro before them, was quite amus- That orchestra no one who had the good une of being present at the Metternich ball Tuesday will ever forget. It was a real fes- al success, due entirely to the organization d of the Austrian Ambassadress.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Garibaldi has left Florence, for what purpose inted in the following passage from a letter he *Independance Belge*: "He has gone to a ntry seat near Arezzo, and appears to be delined henceforth to concentrate all his ef- ion and all his efforts on the Roman ques- His health is completely re-established."

The Prussian journals are indignant because ex-Queen of Hanover (so 'tis said), has en- l into a "conspiracy" with certain Hano- bankers to send the ex-King, her husband, 000 of money which was once his own. all this an atom of Prussian hospitality- bankers have been arrested and the money ixcated.

Thomas Carlyle was questioned the other by a working man, as to his manner of unting for the stories of rudeness shown to in the streets of London. He replied as ows: "Sir: The thing now 'going the rounds' true. Emerson threw it off, throughout, in essentials is curiously the reverse of the an 'incredible' (and at once forgetable) ng.' This is the solution of your difficulty. CARLYLE."

The English Ritualists are in a fair way of ining the honors of martyrdom. The Rev. Drury, rector of Claydon, in Suffolk, re- ly caused the arrest and imprisonment of lads for swinging beer in church and for r disorderly conduct. When the boys came of jail they were met by an escort of lads r own age, and the party proceeded to rectory with sticks and staves, and there, as ppers say, "made hideous noises." After- arty of villagers ransacked the se, doing much damage across the way, ake it to pieces, destroyed the cab- way the vases.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arkansas wants three things—a hundred thousand Irishmen to build railroads, a hundred thousand Germans to raise corn, and a hundred thousand freedmen to raise cotton. To these might be added twenty thousand Yankees to direct the work.

The latest advices from India report that a famine is feared in the district of Upper Burmah, but that the district of Orissa, which last year was visited by a most devastating famine, is rapidly recovering from its troubles.

It is reported that every doctor of respectable practice in Washington has under treatment from twenty to fifty cases of typhoid fever. The disease is unusually fatal.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, Judge Giles, the case of Kennedy vs. Gibson, arising out of the failure of the Mechanics' National Bank of Washington, involving the question of the individual liability clause of the general national banking laws, the court rendered a lengthy opinion to the effect that no suit can be maintained under said clause until the Comptroller of the Currency has audited the accounts of the insolvent institution, and ascertained, after the notice to creditors, the amount of its liabilities.

The Great Eastern may probably again visit the United States this year. The Liverpool *Albion* says that negotiations are pending for the formation of a new and influential company, with a large capital, to run the Great Eastern between New York and Brest, in connection with the Paris Exhibition, as it is believed, despite the failure of the company, there are elements of success in the undertaking.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* gives the following as an infallible remedy for a snake bite: Take the white of an egg, stir it up thick with salt, put it on the wound, and as soon as it gets warm take it off and put on some more, and keep doing so until it takes the heat or fever all out.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court, New York, some days ago, by the defendant in the case of Alfred Kearney vs. Benjamin F. Butler, to have the action transferred from the State to the Federal Court. On Tuesday, Judge Ingraham, before whom the motion was heard, denied it. In doing so, he used the following words: "This application is not one which entitles the defendant to favor. He should be required to strictly pursue the statute, which is intended to divest the State Courts of jurisdiction, and if not complied with, such application should not be encouraged."

Raphael Semmes in a recent flag presentation speech spoke of "restoring the Star Spangled Banner to the mast-head of the merchant ship from which, times gone by, it was often caused it to descend." This, says the New *York Times*, is a pretty brag from a naval hero who for many months dodged every armed antagonist to make war on the weak, the unarmed, the unresisting, and who, when cornered at last, and forced to *fight*, struck his colors in his first battle.

The annual miracle of St. Januaris has not been so very successful this year after all. The liquefaction of the Neapolitan saint's blood was incomplete, a portentous black clot remained unsolved in the centre of the vase, and was seen, says the London *Tablet*, with grief by thousands of the faithful, who deem it to be a sign of impending calamity.

The returns of each succeeding week go to show that the immigration this year will far exceed that of last season. Nearly two thousand emigrants from British and German ports were landed at Castle Garden on Monday.

It is a curious illustration of the changes which the world is rapidly undergoing—that at late advices from Australia, the shippers were working day and night to get their wheat on board for England. While in California the great complaint has been the lack of ships to transport their surplus grain to the Atlantic States and to Europe!

About the Paris Exhibition the latest report is that it is a failure pecuniarily. A daily attendance of forty thousand is necessary to pay the running expenses, and it has thus far fallen short of that.

The co-operative foundry recently established by the workingmen of Troy, New York, has been so successful that a second one is to be established. The workingmen have already subscribed $25,000 for stock in the contemplated foundry.

Although the heat of the great fire in Portland on July 4th last year was so great in some places as to crumble marble and granite almost to powder, yet some of the old elms which were exposed to the terrible heat and apparently killed, are now, it is said, actually beginning to have leaves, and will, if no other misfortune befall for a few seasons, look nearly as well as ever.

The Louisville *Democrat*, speaking of the money market there, says, "The demand for loans is largely below the ability of the banks, and they are extending prompt accommodations to regular customers at the usual rates of interest."

The coal trade, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, which has been growing more and more depressed since September of last year, has, it is believed, about touched bottom as to prices, and production may with safety be prosecuted with more vigor. Consumers are beginning to realize this fact, and as the idea spreads the trade will grow more active.

PERSONAL.

—The steamers which left New York, Saturday, took out a large number of passengers. On board the Allemania, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, were Hon. George Bancroft, United States Minister to Berlin, and family, and Gen. Carl Shurz. On board the St. Laurent, for Havre, A. T. Stewart, the dry goods merchant; Jaggle, the sculptor; Bierstadt, the artist; John Austin Stevens, Jr.; C. K. Garrison and family, Hon. R. McLane and family, Miss Maggie Mitchell, the actress, and Senor Sarmiento, Minister from the Argentine Republic.

—There is a donkey in Parliament named and entitled Sir Henry Edwards, who objected to a statement that some arrangements made by the House were "liable to gross abuse," on the ground that the words "gross abuse" were unparliamentary.

—The Rev. Spurgeon says the established Church of England "is a national curse," "fitter better than a den of thieves," and "the haunt of every unclean beast."

—It is represented that Napoleon was so exercised by the reports from Mexico that he waited on Gen. Dix to intercede so that no harm should come to the unfortunate man. Considering that Max. was, they thought, the agency of Nap., this was kind indeed.

—Dr. T. H. Ridgely mysteriously disappeared on the 10th instant, from Cincinnati, and, it is feared by his friends, has been foully dealt with. On the evening of that day he started to go to Covington, Ky., to pass the night at the residence of a friend, and since that time nothing has been seen or heard of him by those interested in his safety.

—Jesse D. Bright, ex-senator from Indiana, has been unanimously tendered the nomination for representative in the Kentucky legislature, by the Democrats of Bradford County. He has not yet accepted.

—The *Gazette de France* announces that the medical attendants, after having held a consultation on the state of the Empress Charlotte, have declared that she will never recover her reason. It is also the opinion of the physicians that her nervous system has received a shock which must soon result in her death.

—When Mons. Ratazzi took possession of the Italian ministry he found 40,000 petitions, 35,000 from Venetia alone, asking for the order of St. Maurice and Lazere. People of Europe think themselves undressed if they have not a bit of ribbon in their button hole. It is the figleaf of continental civilization.

—Ex-Governor Wells, of Louisiana, takes his expulsion from office philosophically. An acquaintance inquired how his contest with the military powers had terminated. Mr. Wells, good humoredly, replied: "Badly, sir, badly. They held the four aces, but Pinderton had an Arkansas hand—four jacks and a bowie knife—and I had to cave."

—The trustees of the Peabody fund have decided to use the interest of the money for the *encouragement* of popular education at the South. The people *there* must take the initiative. The existing societies are to carry on their work as heretofore, but no more donations will be made to institutions.

—The Crown Prince of Prussia, who was lately in Paris, and, with her husband, betrayed a lively interest in the United States Sanitary Department of the Exhibition, is said to resemble her mother, although plainer than Victoria was at her age. She is the oldest of the Queen's children, and perhaps the best, and many English people were disappointed when she had her nose broken in connection with the succession by the Prince of Wales.

—General Halpine, in his *Citizen*, says that when President Lincoln was first informed of the arrest of Jeff. Davis by General Wilson, he expressed his regret for it, and illustrated his views by telling the famous story of the man who drew a white elephant in a lottery. The point of this statement is bluntly by the fact that Davis was not demanded by Colonel Pritchard until nearly four weeks after the assassination of President Lincoln.

—The London *Spectator* says that the same Tory enthusiasts who complain bitterly because Burke, the Feulan, is not hanged, will *Honiz* Davis, "the man who is responsible for the most unprovoked, wicked, and murderous war of modern times, they make mention."

—One of our Western exchanges says: "We notice in an Indiana paper the marriage of Mr. Thos. N. Lyon to Miss Mollie Lamb. Another scriptural prophesy in process of fulfilment. 'The lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and'—after a while—'a little child will lead them.'"

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 19, 1867.

There are no new features developed to-day in the workings of the local money market. It is not expected that the banks can relax their rigid course imposed upon them by the strictures and forms of the National Banking law, until after the first of next month, when they can gradually work into greater ease. The demand for bonds is as great as in the busy season. All the usual sources of supply are well besieged by borrowers and capital can readily be employed at profitable rates.

—The bidding at the stock sale last evening was not very spirited. There was a much longer list of offerings than usual, but the greater portion of the stocks were withdrawn under too low figures to suit the views of sellers. A small lot of the National Refining and Storing Company sold yesterday at 5, and also a small lot of Columbia Oil stock sold at $ 20.

—The principal feature in the New York report to-day received by Messrs. McVay & Co., is the sharp rise in gold. It is said that the short interest in the Gold Room having been increased, the cash gold is now lending free of interest, and this, of course, encourages the speculation in the upward direction. Some use was also made of the talk of the meeting of Congress in July, in connection with the Attorney General's opinion on reconstruction. It would be difficult to figure out why such a meeting of Congress should advance the price of gold under any circumstances. It would be especially so in reference to a meeting avowedly to correct the supposed legal defects, and to hasten the execution of the Reconstruction Act. Government bonds are a shade under the figures of yesterday:

U. S. 6s 1881	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	107
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	106½
U. S. 10-40s	100
December Compounds, 1864	107
August 7-30s	106½
June 7-30s	106½
July 7-30s	106½
Gold	138½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	112½
5-20s, 1862	110
1864	108½
1865	107
10-40s	100
Consols	94½
August 7-30s	106
June 7-30s	106
July 7-30s	106
December Compounds, 1864	107
Gold	138½

—The *Herald* discourses on the condition of the fancy stocks, which, it says, should possess the real strength. The continued absence of outside support has a discouraging effect upon the professional speculators who are at present operating for a rise, and there is a corresponding indisposition to "load up" further until the harvest prospects become more decided or a demand from the public springs up. The latter is not likely to be experienced to any material extent until after the pecuniary results of abundant crops have been reaped in whole or in part, and meanwhile the professional speculators will have to rely upon each other for support, or cut each others' throats at discretion on the Kilkenny cat and dog-eating principle. It is undeniable that railway shares are and have been for some time past selling at prices too low as to be, provided the road is kept prosperous, well managed, below their real value, and even under existing circumstances they are probably cheap. The public, however, has lost confidence in railway shares in consequence of not a few of the roads being managed in Wall street for the benefit of the speculative directors, and entirely regardless of the interests of stockholders, who allowed them to manipulate their respective stocks up and down irrespective of real values, and solely to entrap the unwary and fill their own pockets. They go designedly to work with the necessary capital, and for the out-side public to attempt to compete with such skilled combinations is very much like playing against sharpers with loaded dice, and the one class of men is as unscrupulous as the other. To caution the public against the snares and pitfalls of Wall street would seem to be unnecessary in view of its past experience if we did not know that in many instances the latter is like seed sown on stony ground and soon becomes offensive. As if in accordance with those who are contemplating "a flyer" in stocks to change their mind on the subject, but to those who can pay for their securities and lock them up for an indefinite period in their strong boxes we have no words of discouragement. The time will come when all the leading railways of the country will, for more valuable properties than they are now, and their stocks will undergo a proportionate improvement in value. By that time they will be bought up for investment, and stockholders will feel sufficient interest in the management of these great highways of traffic to vote at the annual elections for directors, while the stocks being out of the Wall street market will no longer seek their positions for stock jobbing purposes. The sooner this time comes the better for stockholders and the commercial and travelling public.

—The quotations received at noon to-day, by Mr. Bryan, do not indicate much change from the previous day:

Michigan Southern	89
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	77
P., F. Wayne & Chicago	86
Erie	67
Chicago & Rock Island	99½
Chicago & Northwestern	35½
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	59½
New York Central	101½
Reading	107½

—The Philadelphia bank movement the past week shows an increase in loans of $34,925, and $21,646 in specie. There has been a decrease in legal tenders of $500,710, in deposits $78,340, and $500,742 in circulation. The Bank Clearings show an increase of $81,165, and the Balances $905,978.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 19, 1867.

There was a moderate trade done to-day in our general markets, but prices were mostly at a lower scale of prices than those that have ruled for a long time back. Flour was only moderately active, and lower prices are anticipated by the trade generally. The grocery trade was somewhat brisk and we notice an advance in sugars. There is a fair trade doing in bacon and lard at previous prices.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, per river and railroad, since our last, were as follows: Flour 30 bbls; wheat 100 bus; corn 900 sacks; oats 1,026 sacks, and butter 25 pkgs.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise stated:

APPLES—Choice old apples are in demand at $10@11 ₱ bbl. New Eastern apples are selling at 50c ₱ half peck, at retail.

BACON, LARD, &c.—Sales from packers reported of 2,000 ℔s sugar cured hams, at 16@16½c; 1,000 ℔s sugar cured shoulders at 12c; 2,500 ℔s common shoulders at 9½c; 500 ℔s dried beef at 20@22c, and lard at 13c ₱ ℔.

BUTTER—Choice roll in good order may be quoted at 16@18c ₱ ℔.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen at 20c; W. R. at 18@19c, and Hamburg at 15@16c ₱ ℔.

DRIED FRUITS—Choice peaches halved may be quoted at 15@16c, and other qualities at 10@13c ₱ ℔. The best dried apples sell at 8c ₱ ℔.

EGGS—The market is better supplied and prices are tending downward. We note sales of 37 bbls at 19@20c ₱ doz.

FLOUR—The market was only moderately active. A tumble in prices is generally looked for. We quote good Spring at $11 00@12 00; medium Spring at $11 00@11 50, and Winter at $12 00@13 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—No reported sales of wheat.

CORN—We note sales of 1 car at 80c ₱ bush, and 420 bush shelled at 87½c ₱ bush.

RYE—Sales reported of 2 cars at $1 27 ₱ bushel.

OATS—We note sales of 300 bushels at 80c ₱ bushel, from store.

BARLEY—We have reported sales of 374 bushels spring barley, at $1 90 ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales from country wagons were made at $18 00@22 00 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—Prices declining. Sales from store of P. B. were made at $1 25 ₱ bushel.

Business in grocerice continues brisk and prices are well maintained. Sugars have advanced, and in anticipation of a largely increased demand, occasioned by the large fruit crop coming on, and which will require more "sweets" than have been used in making up canned fruits for several years, a still further advance may be expected. Mackerel have little further to be said. Prices for all the leading varieties indicate a large catch, and low prices for No. 3's. No. 1's and 2's will maintain their present position until the opening season for these grades commences. Carolina rice scarce.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 38c; Laguayra, 27c; Rio, choice, 27c; prime, 26½c; good, 25c; roasting, 23c.

SUGARS—New Orleans, choice, 14½c; Porto Rico, 13@14c; Cuba, 11½@13½c; Sugar House, 11@11½c; Granulated, 17½c; Powdered, 17½c; Crushed, 17½c; A Coffee, 16 ½; B do, 15½c; extra C, 15½c. Demerara sugar in bulk, 18c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 95c@$1; Porto Rico, 75@85c; Cuba, 65@75c.

SYRUPS—Refinery syrups, $1 10; other choice brands, $1 00; fair to good, 90@95c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90@$1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 25; Japan, do, $1 25@2 25; Oolong, do, $1 75@2 75.

RICE—Carolina, 11c; Rangoon, 10½@11c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, 75c; common 25@30c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $22; No. 1 Bay, do, $19; No. 2 Bay, do, $17; No. 3 large do, $12 50; Lake Herring, $4 00; White Fish, $7 50@8.

SODA—Bi-carb Ricardo's, 9c.

SPICES—Pimento, 10c; Pepper, 30c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1 60; Cassia, 75c.

SOAP—Procter & Gamble's Olive, 11c; Bastile's, 12c; Castile, 10c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $6 50@7 50.

LARD OIL—Procter & Gamble's extra No. 1 Lard Oil $1 10.

CANDLES—Procter & Gamble's star candles, 23c; INDIGO—Madras 90@$1 50; Manilla 45@$1 15.

BAR LEAD—9c.

DROP SHOT—$7 50.

Foreign Wines in Glass.

Moet & Chandon's green seal, ₱ case, $47 50; do do white seal, $36; Heidick & Co., do, $30; St. Julien Claret, do case, $48 21; St. Jacques Claret, do do, $31; Medoc Claret, do do, $9; Burgundy Chambertin, do do, $36; Chambertin, $57 50.

Flour and Grain in Store at Chicago.

The amount of flour and grain in store at Chicago, at the dates named, and at the same time last year, was as follows:

	Saturday, June 15, 1867.	Saturday, June 16, 1866.
Flour, bbls	37,000	54,000
Wheat, bush	1,229,000	2,744,000
Corn, bush	1,229,000	2,744,000
Oats, bush	1,229,000	2,744,000
Barley, bush	98,232	98,232

GRAIN AFLOAT.

The quantity of grain afloat at Oswego and Buffalo is placed at 19,000 bush wheat, 615,000 bush corn, 282,000 bush oats, and 1,000 bush barley.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—Flour dull. City XX $7@8; Spring Extra, $8 12@9 50; Spring Superfine, $7 50@8 12; Spring Wheat, $6 75@7 50; Winter Extra, $8 12@9 50; Winter Superfine, $7 50@8 12. Wheat quiet and lower; No. 1 Spring, $2 30@2 40; No. 2 do, $2 20@2 30; No. 3 do, $2 10@2 20; Rejected, $1 90@2 00. Corn firm at 80@80½c for No. 2. Oats firm at 50@50½c for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 at $1 60@1 65; No. 3 do, $1 50@1 55; Rejected, $1 40@1 45. Rye dull at $1 30@1 35. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork, $21 00@21 50. Lard, 13½@14c. Hams, 13½@14c. Shoulders, 9½@10c. Dressed Hogs, $7 50@8 00. Live Hogs, $6 50@7 00. Whisky, $2 10@2 15.

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867.

Our markets are well supplied with the various articles entering into daily family consumption. Prices have generally declined for all sorts of vegetation, Butter and Flour. We quote the retail prices of choice articles as follows:

BREAD AND CRACKERS.

Wheat loaf, each	10	Dispepsia Crackers ₱ lb	16
Family " "	10	Cream "	16
Boston Crackers, ₱ lb	30	Graham Water, ₱ lb	17
Wine " "	32	Milk Biscuit, " "	17
Soda " "	16	Ginger Snaps, " "	15
Oyster " "	15	Pilot Bread, " "	15
Water " "	15	Almond Rusks, " "	25
Sugar " "	18	Cold Water Crackers	15
Graham " "	17	Farmer Meal " "	15
Gralams " "	16	Gumbles " "	25
Albert Biscuit " "	29		

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter, print, ₱ lb	25@30	Eggs, hen, ₱ doz	25
" Prime Roll	20	Eggs, geese, ₱ doz	50
" Common	10@15	Dutch Cheese, ₱ doz	20
Pine Apple Cheese	40	Cheese, Goshen	25
" ₱ lb	40	Cheese, cum'n Ohio	20

FISH—FRESH.

Lake Salmon	10@12	Perch, ₱ lb	12@15
White Fish	12@15	Shellbarks, ₱ doz	25
Salt White Fish	10	Haddock, ₱ lb	20@25
Black Bass	20@25	Lake Trout	20@25

FISH—DRY, SMOKED, ETC.

Cod, dry, ₱ lb	10	Mackerel, No. 3 large	3 25
Lobsters, 2's & 3's cans, each	15@50	Dutch Cheese, ₱ doz	20
Fresh Clove and Spiced Oysters, ₱ can	40	Oysters, half can	40@50
Salmon, smoked, ₱ lb	40	" can	80@1 00
" pickled,	25	White Fish, ₱ lb	10@15
Mackerel, No. 1 shore in kits, ₱ doz	50	Salmon, smoked, ₱ lb	40
Mackerel, No. 1 shore ₱ lb	12	" pickled,	25
Mackerel, No. 1 shore in kits, ₱ doz	85	Bloater Herring, ₱ lb	40
		Holyoke "	40
		Burlington Herring, ₱ doz	50

FLOUR, MEAL, &c.

Extra Family, ₱ bbl		Corn Starch, ₱ paper	15
" Family, ₱ bbl	$14 50 to 16 00	Indian Meal, ₱ bush	1 25
Extra Family, in bags	$7 75@8 00	Hominy, ₱ lb	5
Self-raising, ₱ 12 lb	50	Oatmeal ₱ lb	10@12
Self-raising, ₱ bbl	10	Samp "	8
Fancy St. Louis flour ₱ bbl	18 00		

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC., DRY.

Apples ₱ lb	10	Prunes (eating)	50
Almonds	50 to 75	Pecans	40
Cocoa Nuts, each	10 to 15	Peanuts	10
Raisins ₱ lb	20 to 40	Filberts	30
Peaches	20@25	Currants	30
English Walnuts	30	Dates	40 to 50
Peanuts ₱ qt	25	Figs	38 to 40
Driedcherries, ₱ lb	25	Citrons ₱ lb	50
Prunes (foreign) ₱ lb	30		

FRUITS—GREEN, CANNED; OILS, JELLIES, ETC.

Apples ₱ bbl	50@75	Boneless do	20
New Eastern apples, ₱ peck	25	Assorted Jellies in glasses, ₱ doz	50@60
Lemons, ₱ doz	50@60	Pickles, in darn	30@50
Green corn, Winslow's, ₱ can	40	Pickles, in bbls	50@$1 00
Strawber's, 2's, ₱ can	30	Salad oil	62½@1 25
Blackber's, ₱ can	30	Salmon	50@75
Pears, "	30	Honey, ₱ lb	40@50
Sardines, ₱ box	35	Mustard, English	50
Peaches, ₱ lb can	35	Pineapples, each	25 to 50

GROCERIES.

Coffee, choice Rio	30	Chocolate ₱ lb	50@70
" No. 2 do	30	Soda ₱ lb	20
" Java	40	Starch, Starr's ₱ lb	20
" Mocha	50	Starch, fallow	12@ 15
" African ₱ lb	50	Rice, Island ₱ lb	12
Sugar, brown ₱ lb	12½	" Carolina	18
" light	15@16	Salt, table ₱ bx	20
" crushed and powdered	18	Salt, table ₱ bbl	2 50
Molasses, Porto Rico ₱ gal	80@1 00	Starch ₱ lb	12@ 15
" Rice, ₱ gal	80@1 00	Saleratus, Hannah & Dimmick's ₱ lb	20
New Orleans	80	Do, American	20
Sugar, Cuba	80@1 00	Do, Church	20
Sorghum	80@ 90	Syrups, Stewart's	1 75
Tea, Oolong, ₱ lb	1 00@1 50	" Lovering's	1 50
Eng. Breakfast	1 50	" Imperial	1 50
Young Hyson	1 50@1 75	Candles, sperm	50
Eng. Sonchong	1 00@1 50	Maple	Sugar
Young Hyson	1 00@1 50	Candles, adamantine	18
Fongtai	1 50	Candles, mould	18
Imperial	1 50	Butter cut, ₱ lb	25

MEATS—FRESH.

Sirloin, ex cut ₱ lb	20@25	Leg of Mutton, ₱ lb	15
Rib Roast, do ₱ lb	20@25	Shoulder of Mutton	12½
Round Steak, do ₱ lb	18@20	Veal Cutlets, ex ₱ lb	25
Chuck Rib, do ₱ lb	12@15	Veal, other cuts	20
Plate and Navel, do ₱ lb	12	Stewing Veal, ₱ lb	12@15
Liver ₱ lb	5@10	Corned Beef, ₱ lb	12
Mutton, ex cut	20	Sausages, ₱ lb	20
Pork, ₱ lb	15	Sweet bread ₱ pair	15@20
Mutton Chops	15@20	Hashed Beef ₱ plate	5
Suet, ₱ lb	12@15	Calves heads, each	12@15
Liver Pudding	6		

MEATS—SALT, SMOKED, ETC.

Dried Beef, ₱ lb	28	Tongues, smok'd	75 to 1 00
Breakfast bacon	17 to 18	Sausages, ₱ lb	20
Hams	17 to 18	Sausages, ₱ lb	20
Shoulders	12	Pickled Pigs feet, ₱ doz	25 to 30
Sides, clear	16	Bologna	20
Corned Beef, ₱ lb	10	Pickled Tripe	10
Hogsh'd cheese, ₱ lb	10		

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dressed Chickens, ₱ pair	50@1 00	Live Chickens, ₱ pair	50@$1 00
" Turkeys	25	" Turkeys, each	1 50@2 00
" Ducks, ₱ pair	50@75	" Ducks, each	1 00@1 50
" Geese, each	1 00@2 00	" Geese, each	1 00@1 50
" Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	" Pigeons, each	25@33
" Rabbits, each	25	" Rabbits, each	25@33
" Squirrels, each	25	" Squirrels, each	25@33
" Partridges, ₱ pair	1 00@1 50	" Partridges, each	1 00@1 50
" Prairie Hens, ₱ pair	1 00@1 50	" Prairie Hens, each	1 00@1 50
" Quails, ₱ pair	50	" Quails, each	50
" Venison, ₱ lb	20	" Venison, ₱ lb	20

SPICES OF A PURE QUALITY.

Cinnamon, ₱ lb	$1 00	Cayenne, ₱ lb	$1 00
Allspice, ₱ lb	50	Mace, ₱ lb	1 00
Ginger, ₱ lb	60	Nutmegs, ₱ lb	1 00
Cloves, ₱ lb	60	Saffron, ₱ lb	1 00
Pepper, ₱ lb	50	Jamaica Ginger, ₱ lb	75

SUNDRIES.

Brooms, each	25	Stone butter, ₱ gal	20 to 25
Pickles, ₱ doz	15@20	Canton Ginger, ₱ lb	30

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867.

TERMS.

One copy, per year - - - - - - - - $2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year, - - - - 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

NEWSPAPER PROSPERITY

Under this heading the *Gazette* on Saturday published what purported to be "the cash receipts for advertising of the leading newspapers of Pittsburgh for the *two* months ending March 1st, 1867, on which day the law repealing the tax law went into effect." In the list the five dailies were printed as follows:

Gazette,	$12,486 14
Chronicle,	12,125 00
Dispatch,	12,051 79
Post,	7,865 15
COMMERCIAL,	4,579 54

It is to be presumed that the reader of such an exhibit as the above, so far as the COMMERCIAL is concerned, would not be long in coming to the conclusion that there was some mistake, which an explanation would make apparent. Such is the fact, and we are more disposed to thank than blame our contemporary—who must have been convinced, however, that an error existed—for the publication, since in correcting it we contribute our just proportion to the public treasury, and are enabled to do justice to ourselves. The explanation is this: A short time prior to the date of making the return a new book of advertising was opened in our office, in which on the 1st of March there appeared the receipts of only a part of a month. In a moment of haste the bookkeeper took the footings of this brief period, and it was not until the above publication was made that he discovered his mistake. An amended return was immediately sent in, $13,168 being the correct amount for the two months. It is proper to remark, that simultaneously with the above publication—as we understand—the returns were made by the Assistant Assessor to Assessor Weaver—where only they are public property—and so well convinced was the latter officer that an error had been committed that he very properly and kindly drew attention to it; not, however, before it had been discovered, as we have stated.

The list, therefore, stands as follows:

COMMERCIAL,	$13,168 00
Gazettee,	12,486 14
Chronicle	12,125 00
Dispatch,	12,051 79
Post,	7,865 15

Advertising having been placed on the free lists, we have had the curiosity to look back to January 1, 1866, and foot up the returns made by the above papers to March 1, 1867, when the old law ceased; and we find them to be as follows:

COMMERCIAL,	$18,.268
Dispatch,	75,616
Chronicle,	68,610
Gazette,	65,997
Post,	39,042

In setting matters right we feel only to congratulate our contemporaries on whatever degree of "prosperity" the above returns—covering a period of fourteen months—indicates; and in conclusion we repeat our language of some months since—"we don't like to bid good-bye to our friends, but must move on at all hazards, let who may stay behind." As the youngest journal in the list, the COMMERCIAL has no reason for feeling dissatisfied where it stands.

BE INDUSTRIOUS AND SAVING.

It is evident that in certain parts of the North even there is real and extensive suffering among the poorer classes of laboring people, for want of work. The number of persons landing there from abroad is also constantly and rapidly increasing the difficulty. Much the larger proportion of the immigrants pass through as rapidly as possible to their distant places of destination in the broad West. But some remain in the city where they land, and these are most likely to be of the poorer class, not having the means of continuing their journey, and perhaps having had no other definite purpose in view, but to reach this promised land of good wages. Two cases of suicide are reported in one day, caused by melancholy induced by hopeless poverty and destitution. Large numbers of clerks and salesmen, too, have been discharged, on account of the continued dullness of business, and these exhibit many cases of severe suffering, having never saved anything to fall back upon, at such a time as the present.

Similar causes may produce the like consequences in our city. We doubt not, that there are many cases of scanty supply and gloomy prospects already. The comparison that long existed in the relation between employers and laborers must have caused debts to be increased by those who had no savings to fall back upon, and must have made visible reduction in the surplus laid aside by others. The extent of privation and need, we have not the means of ascertaining, but, in referring to the condition of many in other places, which we do for the sake of a caution, we take the occasion to reiterate our counsel to persons who are earning good wages, to use them with great economy and to lay by them for future use, as much as possible of their daily earnings. It is far more creditable to the intellect and the heart, to provide something, if practicable, for future need, than to spend all on the enjoyments of the present hour. This is true, even when money that might be saved is spent in vicious indulgences which entail disease and poverty. There is something contemptibly mean as well as foolish and wicked, in pursuing a course that is almost sure to make one not only a dependent, but also a burden upon others.

A REMEDY FOR A GREAT EVIL.

The recent shocking disclosures as to the kind of meat on which the principal cities feed, have drawn attention to the cause, and led to some steps looking to a cure. No doubt most of the disgusting facts arise directly from the manner animals are transported from West to East, necessarily entailing deterioration and absolute unfitness for any market. Bad men are everywhere ready, whenever they have a chance, to do precisely what twenty odd men here have been indicted for doing. Such offenders deserve and no doubt will receive punishment; but the reformation of the system of transportation and supply is no less a necessity. Something of this sort is proposed in the shape of refrigerating cars for transporting slaughtered animals. It is similar to an ordinary freight car, and is so constructed and of such material that it is claimed beef or any fresh meat can be transported any distance without danger of deterioration or shrinkage. An ordinary stock car will take sixteen live steers, whereas one of this kind will store thirty-two—a saving of one-half in freight alone. It is estimated that cattle weighing fifteen hundred pounds on the hoof lose two hundred pounds of dressing meat in transportation from Chicago to Boston, and to suffer great deterioration besides. These considerations are independent of those growing out of the cruelty and suffering incident to transportation, and the influence on public health from the consumption of such meat as for some time past Pittsburgh and no doubt most of other cities have been subsisting on. The field is one for invention and law, and the proposed solution of the problem by slaughtering in the West and transporting the meat to the Eastern markets, impresses us favorably.

A BAD PURPOSE

A plot is said to be brewing in New York city for the purpose of destroying the wholesome efficiency of the excise law now in force in that city. The plan is concocted by the liquor dealers, to open all their doggeries on some specified Sunday, in defiance of the law, presenting so extensive and formidable an opposition that the police force will be unable to arrest the violators of the law and prevent the illegal sale of liquor.

The belief is expressed by lovers of law, order and justice, that the police force is sufficient to enforce the law, and that it will be sustained by the sympathy of the community, or that large portion of it which appreciates order and decency in the condition of the city on Sunday, and which has the true respect, characteristic of American law, for the laws properly passed by the authorities of government. Intelligent citizens and all desiring the peace and prosperity of society and the perpetuity of freedom, will look with just detestation on such *organized* opposition to the law. The danger of society is increased greatly when organization is resorted to with success, to give assurance and efficiency to criminal designs. Numerous neighborhoods have been startled by the commission of deeds of robbery and bloodshed by organized bands. In a diabolical point of view, this plot for resisting the law, by large numbers of persons acting in concert for the express purpose, is calculated to produce similar alarm.

We hope this is not a practical consequence of the teaching that has lately been exhibited in a New York journal of great influence, which would shield from punishment conspirators and insurgents against government, provided their rebellion be extensive enough to transcend the proportions of a riot, and reach those of a war. Something like that idea seems to have suggested the organization of the doggeries in opposition to the law. The police force on the side of the law, could not be resisted by individuals. But if a big affair is made of it, and a long and strong front is presented, the law will prove a nullity, the victory of its opponents will be complete, and impunity will be secured by their numbers, organization and energy in wrong doing. Without particular concern about the excise law, we cannot but wish, as good citizens, that this plot may be frustrated. Every citizen who desires good for his country or safety for society, should set his face against organized opposition to the laws. We have had enough of that these six years past.

THE NEW PURCHASE

It is not within our power or right to say how often Mr. SEWARD, in the progress of the negotiation for the purchase of the Russian Possessions, said to the parties on the other side, "it is naught, it is naught," nor even to say that he used that depreciating expression at all; but it is certain that there has been a good deal of boasting since the buyer completed the contract and went his way. We do not mean by this, to place Mr. SEWARD or the United States in the place of the tricky buyer who used the above expression to depreciate the goods of the dealer, and afterwards boasted of his bargain.

Our new possessions, as yet without a name—call them LINCOLN—bid fair to prove an Eldorado, at least in the newspapers. We have not heard any one eulogise the soil very highly, but the climate, the products of the forest and the sea, the mineral resources are highly spoken of, not colder than Maine or Minnesota, where we know they raise good men and subsistence for them, the country is many times larger than all New England. Coal is reported and gold is suspected to lie hidden in the bowels of the earth, only awaiting the hand of Yankee labor to develop them. The forests are rich with fur-bearing animals and the sea with oil-bearing fish.

In addition to all the essoteric qualities of the country, the access to it is easy and safe. As handy as a gravel road, from the gate through a park, to the front door and back to the gate again, there is a current from the California and Mexican coast to the sea of Japan and thence to the neighborhood of our new purchase, and thence down the coast past Washington and Oregon to California again. It is warm and regular in its flow, like the gulf stream, and like it mollifies the severe temperature of the high latitudes to the east of it. To this is attributed the comparatively mild climate of the Aleutian islands and Sitka. This seems to be a natural circuit for the the destined trade of the Pacific And as if this were not sufficient, an island has been discovered, since the purchase, that will greatly facilitate the transit by steam between our Pacific ports and the populous nations of Eastern Asia, particularly China and Japan.

We do not vouch for the correctness of all these statements, or for the availability of all of them which are undoubtedly true. But the probability is, that after making liberal allowances for exaggeration, Yankee shrewdness will make a pretty good thing of this purchase.

THE *Herald* takes out-and-out ground for a July session of Congress and the prompt impeachment of the President in case the programme which he and his Cabinet are concocting, designed to nullify the Recon struction laws. Should this programme be persisted in, it is not to be disguised that the impeachment proposition will acquire great strength. Congress, after great deliberation, passed certain laws for the sole purpose of gathering to freedom, progress and right, the fruits of the war. A large part of the people of the South accept these laws, and under them the work of reconstruction is progressing satisfactorily. Another part are stiff-necked, and when dealt with by those officers charged with the administration of the laws, complain to the President, who straightway sets about inventing a way to circumvent the law, and even proposes to accomplish that object to remove the officers, and appoint others who will take an opinion for the law itself and work under that.

Now as there is nothing better established than that the people intend to go through to the end with the business growing out of the war, as they did with the war itself, so it is to be regarded as among the things settled, that they will not hesitate even to remove the President should he place himself between them and the full accomplishment of their fixed will. They will not permit themselves in the end to be defeated by any such contrivance as that which, in furtherance of the President's purpose, his subservient Attorney General is framing.

SUNDRY mysterious reports reach us about contemplated movements and combinations on the part of the managers of the great Railway routes to the West through Pennsylvania and New York and their connections. First we have deadly warfare reported, then a stupendous scheme of consolidation; what next will be reported we can hardly imagine. That something is in the wind, is not improbable. One of the notable things in this connection is the fact that the Pennsylvania Canal is advertising extensively "The Great Central Route to Chicago," it being set forth that said route is no more nor less than "the Pennsylvania Central, the Pan Handle Short Line, and Columbus and Indianapolis Railways." Similar advertisements and bills are scattered broadcast with St. Louis substituted for Chicago. From this it would seem that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road is counteracted by the Pennsylvania Central. The Pan Handle is understood to be as good as a part of the Central, owned by certain managers of the latter road, wherein, we presume, lies the explanation.

INSTEAD of disapproving of what Gen. SHERIDAN has done in New Orleans, the people of the country only wish there was just such a man in every city of the South and in every department of the Government. If the President has doubts in what estimation SHERIDAN is held, he will have them all removed the moment he lays his hand on him. The old Jacksonian fire is in him, and the people applaud his energy. He acts—goes straight to the point—and leaves those to argue who think there is something to argue about. Not all the opinions of all the Attorney Generals that ever existed can make the people wish Gen. SHERIDAN had not removed Gov. WELLS. Though it be made as clear as any technical point can be, that he had not the right to remove him, the universal judgment will sustain him every day in the year in similar actions.

THE late Democratic Convention was fully in harmony with the party, which has but one mission and one aim, and that is to get into power. If there is any force in the common business maxim about fixing the mind and directing the efforts upon *one thing*—we think the Democratic party has reason to be hopeful, for it apparently has thought of nothing else than the regaining of power in the country, even since its own treachery to the interests of the country forfeited and lost the power. With a single eye to its chief end—the seizure of the "sceptre of dominion" as it was expressed in the opening of the Convention—the plans of the party were developed and exhibited in the platform. They do not embrace anything relating to the General Railroad Law, the great popular measure of the State. Whether this omission results from their opposition to the law, as some maintain; or to an absolute forgetfulness of the interests of the State, through complete absorption in those of the party, it betrays a want of public spirit and of concern for the general prosperity, that cannot be trusted by the people with the management of their affairs.

ALTHOUGH our currency is the best we have ever had, yet there is a class of persons and some of the press, that never cease to express their dissatisfaction with it. It is easy enough too see why some would be better pleased with a more diversified and dubious currency. In former times large sums were made by exchanges of one local currency for another, by fluctuating values, by panics, with reference to particular banks; for practical purposes, embracing safety and convenience, it would be difficult to imagine how a paper currency could be better than that which we have secured by the credit of the government. Those who see "snaiks" in the currency, in the business prospects, in the national finances, in manufacturing enterprises, in land improvements, must, like persons in *delirium tremens*, be credited to a morbid fancy for the sight.

It is none of our business the way the doctors have of disposing of questions arising among themselves; but it seems to us that the female physician question which came before the State Society at the meeting in this city last week, deserved a more candid consideration and a square vote on its merits. It was evident from the discussion and the vote, that lay it on the table, ever so promptly, it will not lie there, but will come up again—stronger than ever perhaps. The public feel just enough interested in the question to expect a disposition of it on its merits; and it was not difficult to discover that the feeling in favor of recognizing female physicians is not confined to the outside community, but has an existence in the State Society itself. It is evidently a question to be met—and the regret is it was not met.

WHEN the Military Reconstruction Bill became a law President JOHNSON declared that it gave to the Military Commanders in the several Departments "absolute power," and gave them supreme control over affairs so far as the exercise of power became necessary to secure the intentions of the law. Now he is about to nullify the law through the force of an opinion, framed by his Attorney General, on the ground that the law confers no such power as the Commanders have been exerting—although they have not gone half so far as he declared they could go, and not violate the law. The truth is, the Executive has deliberately set out to thwart the law and prevent reconstruction.

THE entertainment given by the Tycoon of Japan, at Osaca, to the representatives of foreign countries, is an event of no ordinary interest. It was in the interest of Civilization, Commerce, Progress. The crust has been fairly broken and a new era inaugurated. The United States, which stand first in the regards of our Oriental friends, have the deepest interest in the relations which in such a remarkable manner have been established with them; and the fact that the Tycoon, on the occasion referred to, drank "the health of the President of the United States," proves that the feeling of reciprocity already exists. The future in that direction is full of interest to the world—more especially to ourselves.

THE arrangement entered into by the Union men of Virginia, with the view to organizing the Republican party on a firm basis, is on the anti-confiscation ground, in opposition to the impracticables of the HUNSICUTT school. To this end the services of Senator WILSON have been of great value, and the influence of the movement is likely to extend over the entire South. The tendency is towards the formation of a powerful party in every State in rebellion, in full accord with the Republican party of the country, embracing such Southern men as LONGSTREET and others who like him acknowledge that Republican doctrines are essential to the permanent restoration of the country to stability and prosperity.

WHAT good does it do? is a question that naturally arises in relation to the eight hour law. It has been enacted in several States, at the unfortunate solicitation of the agitators, of what are called labor movements, yet it produces no effect—none, at any rate, that have been expected by the masses of those who clamored for them. Eight hours' work with eight hours' pay was, in many cases of isolated or independent labor, within the reach of men before. And eight hours' labor with ten hours' pay is no nearer now than it was before the law was passed. What good, then, does it effect for any one?

THE President, it is reported, threatens to convene Congress in August, if it does not come together in July, giving as a reason the trouble growing out of the enforcement of the Reconstruction laws. One would suppose that the President would prefer almost anything before a meeting of Congress; and we question very much if the report truly reflects the Presidential purpose. If the South has any influence with Mr. JOHNSON, it had better use it to keep quiet—enforce the law—and have Congress as far away from Washington as possible.

THE Democratic State Convention which met in Harrisburg on the 11th instant, adopted twelve resolutions relating to almost every conceivable question but the Free Railroad Law. *On that question not a word was uttered.* A measure so nearly related to the permanent welfare of the whole State, and in which the people are interested more than any other, is not even recognized by a party asking for popular support. The inevitable inference is that the Democratic party is opposed to a Free Railroad Law.

IN the Democratic State Convention there was a regular stand-up fight between the friends of CHARLES E. BOYLE and JEREMIAH S. BLACK for the organization, which resulted in throwing BLACK overboard and the selection of BOYLE for presiding officer. The vote stood, seventy-four for BOYLE and forty-four for BLACK. This was claimed as a triumph for the young Democracy. Another cropping out of the element of disaffection was the refusal by the Convention to pass a vote of thanks to the Hon. W. A. WALLACE, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

THE latest peculiarity developed in the *Tribune* is its frequent threats at Secretary STANTON, of whom it speaks as "subservient" to the President. The *Tribune* is consistent. It could not speak otherwise of Mr. STANTON after the part Mr. GREELEY took in setting DAVIS free. Could Mr. STANTON have had his way, the organizer and head of the rebellion would have had justice done him long ago. Mr. STANTON's efforts in this behalf render him a fit mark for the *Tribune's* shafts.

NEXT to the perfect silence of the Democratic State Convention on the Free Railroad Question, is its silence concerning ANDREW JOHNSON. For him they have not a word; like a squeezed lemon he is cast aside. One year ago the case was wholly different. Then hundreds of offices fascinated hundreds of Democrats. Having either lost or won the spoils, they have no further occasion to speak well of him.

THE *Post*, in some strange oversight, has failed to see our remarks on the Resolution of the Republican Convention, of which it is trying to make so much capital among our foreign fellow citizens. We lost no time in noticing it, and have shown it no more favor than the *Post* has, although we have not followed the *Post's* manner of discussing it any more than it has ours. By referring to its files, it will discover that we were before it self in giving the resolution a fair consideration.

DAVIS is congratulated by a Canada paper that he will, on the Canada soil, be free from the "prying curiosity of the Yankees." The Yankees, generally, have very little disposition to pry into DAVIS's affairs, counsels or purposes. If he shall evade the inquries, the eyes and the hands of the officers of justice, when the time arrives for looking after him, he will, no doubt reckon it a greater and more substantial advantage.

"ACTIONS speak louder than words," is a motto as soundas it is old. The action of the Democratic Convention in smothering the resolution proposing a vote of thanks to General SHERIDAN, the ignoring of the Free Railroad Law, the arraigning of the policy whereby the fruits of the war will be secured, are both actions and words which leave the people no doubt whom not to trust.

IN the Democratic State Convention, the resolution offered by ALBERT SCHOFIELD, complimenting General SHERIDAN for his treatment of Governor WELLS, was declared out of order, and never heard of again. When was a resolution complimenting our heroes ever in order in a Democratic Convention?

THE experiments in Boston harbor with petroleum as fuel for steamers, given in our columns this morning, possess a deep interest at this time—not only for their bearing on the propulsion of steamships and the general use of petroleum, but for their relation to the future of the petroleum interest. We shall keep our readers advised on this important topic.

MAXIMILIAN and his principal followers are to be "banished" from Mexico. Considering that it was this or death, the sentence will not, it is presumed, be seriously objected to. The truth as to the authenticity of what purports to be the address of MAXIMILIAN, is not cleared up. It is probable, however, the document is bogus.

THE following notorious characters are mentioned in a Toronto paper as being, or having recently been, in those parts: The notorious Davis, the notorious Dr. Blackburn, Mason and Captain Winder.

IN taking their position unqualifiedly against equal suffrage, the Democracy of Pennsylvania are not likely to be followed by their brethren in New York. The State Convention there will insert negro suffrage in the Constitution, and the Democrats as a body are little likely to place themselves in opposition to it.

THE ram Dunderburg has had a trial trip, as a prelude to crossing the ocean, there to be delivered to her purchaser, the French Emperor. A reading of the description which the papers give of the trip leaves on the mind the impression that the results were not eminently satisfactory, and that some things went wrong. We are assured, however, that it is believed that a few weeks will bring matters into a more satisfactory shape.

THE *per capita* tax, on emigrants at the port of New York, is two dollars and a half—a tax that serves no purpose but to extort an immense sum of money from emigrants for the benefit of a swarm of rapacious and unscrupulous officials, and the treasury on which another set live by stealing according to law. Of the 56,000 who landed last month 22,000 took their immediate departure from the city.

SOMETHING like a Know Nothing spasm has been felt in the New York Constitutional Convention. A circular has been addressed to the members as from a secret society, setting forth the preference which the Roman Catholics enjoy in the public bounty, the evils under the naturalization laws, and the necessity for engrafting into the Constitution proper guards and preventives against evils from this source which experience has shown to exist.

OUR Government does not intend to let the French obtain the gunboats the ships recently sold to them. The Onondaga is at the Philadelphia Yard to be prepared for delivery to the French, and for the removal of her battery. The fifteen-inch guns of the Dunderberg will also be removed, and she will be delivered without them. It is barely possible that the Emperor could drive a bargain with the Fort Pitt Works for others.

THE Boston city fathers have extended the hospitalities of the city to Andrew Johnson on the occasion of his intended visit there, which rather conflicts with the conclusion reached by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, that he is "unworthy of confidence or respect of the American people." It is of "no consequence" however. The people will have their own opinion, independent of invitation or resolution.

ONE of the witnesses for whom the prosecution in the case of Surratt have been waiting, is the lady who, it will be remembered, picked up a letter in a New York street car, in the fall of 1864, which the assassination was proposed. She may possibly swear to seeing Surratt drop that letter. During his argument before the Court, on the motion to quash the jury, Mr. Pierrepont took occasion to say that the prosecution are very much in earnest in the case and intend bringing forward much evidence to aid in clearing up the mystery of the assassination conspiracy. It may be added in this connection that there is good reason for believing that this eminent lawyer has a full and free conference with Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanbery, and has thoroughly informed himself as to the evidence in the hands of the prosecution before consenting to appear for the Government.

AN instructive and encouraging suggestion is offered by the decline and suspension of several of the Southern journals. It is noticeable that those which have reached this fate have been of the more violent sort during and since the war. The Richmond *Times* is the latest and perhaps the most distinguished of the deceased journals. We cannot but consider it a hopeful evidence of the condition of the people morally and politically, that they would not patronize papers of so incendiary a character. One can enjoy an angry demonstration for a little while in the direction of his own sympathies. But a protracted and ceaseless flow of invective and abuse becomes tedious and disgusting. Besides there is probably something retributive in these results. The terrible deceptions practised by the Southern press in the inauguration of the rebellion *against* the wishes of a majority of the people, have been in a degree exposed by the progress of events, and the deceivers are subjected to retaliation from their dupes. Whatever may be the cause, the fact is worthy of notice. And it is to be hoped a better class of journals will be employed in place of the departed.

THAT Jefferson Davis should be the recipient of special attention and the favorite among the Canadian people is not at all strange. When he fell, none lamented more deeply than Englishmen. Some of them—the holders of Confederate bonds for instance—had special cause for lamentations. The representative of the lost cause finds a natural asylum in Canada, and if we are to believe the accounts, they are almost ready to try the rebellion over again. "Thus," says a Canada letter to a Baltimore paper, "He has been made to feel that, although in the land of strangers, he is in the midst of friends desirous to evince their respect for the man, and *their sympathies for the victim of oppression and tyranny.*"

The writer says Davis's plans for the summer are undecided. He concludes as follows:

If he remains in Canada he may spend it at this little town of Niagara, *where a pleasant Confederate society is springing up*, where the bracing winds from the lake may go far to reinvigorate his enfeebled constitution, and where he will be accessible to friends from the South, and yet removed from the prying curiosity so characteristic of the Yankee.

THE trade between California and China and Japan is speedily destined not only to be established on a firm basis, but to become of vast magnitude. The initial enterprise of the steamship Colorado has set this at rest, and in view of the results already attained, the Company are building in New York two magnificent steam vessels, called the Japan and America, which are intended for the new line between San Francisco and China. Their dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 305 feet; width of beam, 50 feet; depth of hold, 41 feet 6 inches. We have recently described their sisters, the China and Great Republic, and need only state that they are identical in construction and fitting. It is on the Pacific coast that the tide of emigration will soon flow in. The next invasion will be by Orientals, who will swarm over our vast regions about to be opened up by the Pacific Railroad. There is a destiny in this which present plans will bring to consummation, which the world has yet little contemplated.

New Wheat Coming to Market.

Samples of new wheat, grown in middle Tennessee, have been received in Pittsburgh at the Commission House of Isaiah Dickey & Co. In less than two weeks this firm, and others, expect to receive large consignments of the new crop. In Louisville, on Thursday last, a sample of a crop of one thousand bushels, grown in Davidson county, Tennessee, was exhibited on 'Change. This lot will be fully matured and ready for grinding by the 25th inst. The Louisville *Courier* reports that no blight, mildew, fly or rust has thus far made its appearance, either in Kentucky, Indiana or Tennessee, and that the farmers are unanimous in the opinion that the crop will be of good quality and larger than usual.

Samples of new wheat have also been put on 'Change in Cincinnati, and large receipts are expected within the next two weeks. The samples are reported as very fine—and that the yield will be unusually large per acre.

The first new wheat in New York city was offered on the 13th inst., brought by the steamer Champion, from Charleston, S. C. The lot comprised thirty bushels, grown near Augusta, Georgia, and was sold to a Bridgeport, Connecticut, miller at 84 per bushel. The quality is reported as exceedingly good; the berry, though small, being plump and of fine color, and may be regarded as a sample of the entire Georgia crop. The price paid for the above receipt was the highest price ever realized for wheat in the New York market, and was paid on much the same principle as the fancy prices paid for the first shad, simply to give eclat to the purchaser. Large receipts from the same quarter are expected the present week.

The "Insects" Speak Out.

The Toledo Post of the Grand Army of the Republic met on the 10th instant, to consider the release of Jeff. Davis and the participation of Mr. Greeley therein. Among other resolutions the following were adopted:

Resolved, That Horace Greeley, by his action in uniting with rebels and copperheads, in setting at liberty Jefferson Davis, the greatest criminal of the age, has forfeited all claims to leadership and rendered himself unworthy the confidence of the loyal people of the country; and that he and those who with him defend his conduct deserve and should receive the stern rebuke of all soldiers and patriots.

Resolved, That inasmuch as in the history of this republic no one has ever been punished for treason, and as in the case of Jefferson Davis, an indictment has been procured, pending action by the courts; therefore, we declare that now is a suitable time for a proper judicial tribunal to be established for the trial of future cases an exact definition of the great crime of treason, and prompt punishment to the guilty.

These resolutions speak the average loyal sentiment of the land, notwithstanding Mr. Greeley has seen fit to stigmatize those who entertain it with the coarse epithet of "insect."

The Presidency in Virginia.

A number of leading citizens of Virginia have addressed a letter to John Minor Botts, Gov. Pierpont and Judge Rives on political matters in Virginia, mainly in response to the recent circular put forth with the view of organizing all the opponents of the Democratic party under one banner. In the course of the letter, the signers say:

"In such a movement all can unite without any other bond of agreement than a willingness really to be one party or the other. The questions which have divided us have, for the present, ceased to become obsolete, and until restored to the Union we have no concern with parties or politicians. *For ourselves, we indulge the hope that the great soldier who assumed the Administrative throughout in good faith* among citizens of a common country; and we believe that the movement we have suggested would tend to a consummation so much to be desired by all good men and patriots."

A MAN in Louisville, whose wife died of cholera, prosecuted the city for damages, alleging that the disease originated from the unclean and unhealthy condition in which the city was left by the authorities. As the best consolation available under the circumstances, the bereaved husband therefore claimed that the derelict City Fathers should pay him, the heart stricken husband, the sum of $25,000. It speaks volumes in praise of the departed, that the surviving partner rated her so highly. It is not to be supposed that the public good was entirely excluded as a motive for the suit. It is calculated to make public functionaries vigilant and untiring in their sanitary measures, to hold them responsible for the entrance of disease and death within the bounds of their corporate authority. Should the $25,000 be awarded, it would become the authorities to issue their proclamation, prohibiting epidemic and contagious diseases to enter their city, and to support it by the most stringent sanitary regulations. After all, however, the case in hand leaves us in doubt whether it illustrates the more strongly conjugal love or the love of the dollar.

A NEW place of confinement for culprits is mentioned in a New York paper. Speaking of the woman who cheated, in a very mean way, a number of sewing girls, it says: "She was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the court of special sessions." But, as a matter of fact, the woman was imprisoned on Blackwell's Island, and only convicted and sentenced in the court of special sessions. So much for the power of style in the wrong collocation of a clause. And this reminds us of a case, in another New York paper, lately, where the wrong location of a comma reverses the meaning of the sentence. Here it is: "The *Herald*, says the *Tribune*, has corporation advertising worth $60,000 a year." As this patronage is attributed to Mr. Greeley's late operation in behalf of Davis, it is easy to see that in the above statement the boot is placed on the wrong foot. The *Herald* makes the speech and the *Tribune* gets the $60,000.

THE *Herald's* Washington dispatch alleges that the ram Stonewall has been about the same as presented to the Japanese, who came to make a fuss about the way they were cheated in the purchase of the ships from this country. Six hundred thousand in gold was forwarded through Minister Pruyn for which the Japs say they have received what is not worth over two hundred thousand dollars. The money went to Secretary Seward's friends, Mr. Weed, Captain Comstock and others. The Stonewall, it is said, has been thrown in, the Government taking the chance of getting the money from the American agents. The swindle is no new story, and is pretty well established. While reprobating the meanness and rascality of our own people engaged in the transaction, one cannot help admiring the qualities shown by the Japanese in claiming their rights.

THE steamship Colorado, of the San Francisco and China line, has made her second trip. She brings one item of news which, though a little early, was expected. It is that the East India Telegraph Company, of New York, have ordered from England the cable for laying a telegraph from Hong Kong to Shanghai. It is a purely American enterprise. Secretaries Seward and Wells having instructed American officers in that part of the world to co-operate. A cable from San Francisco to China and Japan is a necessary consequence in the course of time.

A MAN named John Sheppard was lately convicted of murder. Philosophers have traced great results, both good and bad, in the history of men, from the names they have. We should not wonder if this man was called Jack Sheppard among his wild companions. And it is highly probable that his namesake had been to him something of a model, and that the famous story had constituted a sort of text book of crime to him, as it has to many others who have been ambitious to emulate the deeds of crime and daring therein detailed.

THE Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* reviews the Gubernatorial situation in Ohio, and comes to the conclusion that Gen. R. B. Hayes is the coming man. The Cleveland *Leader* comes out strongly for Gov. Cox, but the Columbus correspondent is quite certain no combinations are likely to prevent the nomination of Gen. Hayes. In the event he is taken up he thinks Peter Hitchcock, of Geauga, will be the nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

AN intelligent Boston merchant who has recently returned from England, states that capitalists were very cautious in lending money, because there was a general feeling among business men that many small firms and some companies must fail soon, and that then there will be considerable disturbance in monetary affairs. It is this distrust, which has not only made money accumulate in the Bank of England, but has given Consols the upward tendency of the past month. He says that our securities would advance also, were it not for the influence of the New York gold and stock gamblers, who have agents in London, Paris and Frankfort, to create distrust in them.

AN old lady living in a log house in Fairfield, Lawrence county, Michigan, having been long a subscriber to the New York *Tribune*, had papered the walls with the old copies. Latterly she became disgusted with Mr. Greeley's conduct in the fall, Davis case, and determined to rid her premises of the souvenirs of her former confidence. So she set are to the papers on the walls, and the consequence was that a neighbor, Mrs. R. T. Miller, was badly burned in saving her life, and in a few minutes there was nothing left of her house but the bare, blackened walls.

THE railroad over Mt. Cenis, it is said, will be open to travel, its entire length, by the middle of September, and then the journey between Paris and Turin can be accomplished in twenty-two hours—some 450 miles. This will relieve a thousand or more horses, which are now employed daily in any passengers and goods over the mountains.

THE Cleveland *Herald* avers that the reason why copper mining is unprofitable, is the too intimate acquaintance of the managers with the Boston and New York stock markets.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Charles Hesler, who arrived in Chicago from California a few days since, went to a picnic at Haas's Park, the other afternoon. When he arrived there he went bathing in the Desplaines River. On returning to the bank, he discovered that his vest, in the lining of which some $1,600 in twenty dollar gold pieces were sewed, had disappeared. No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrator of the robbery. It is doubtful whether such a chronic fool as Hesler must be, will learn anything even from this bit of experience.

The whole number of immigrants arriving at New York during the month of May, are officially stated at 45,503, of whom the majority were from Liverpool and Bremen. The indications are that the entries for the current month will be far in excess of those of its predecessors.

The potato bug is destroying the growing potato crop in some parts of Iowa and in the Rock river region of Illinois. The pestiferous insects swarm over the potato fields like locusts and literally devour the plants.

The co-operation plan is growing in popularity. In New York between 140 and 150 tailors are about to embark in a co-operative enterprise, with $5,000 or $10,000 paid capital. Nearly every man already owns a machine, which the will throw into the concern, and almost every dollar can be used in buying cloths. The New York boiler makers are to have a co-operative shop, and at Hamilton, C. W., a bakery on this plan is to be opened. In Worcester, a co-operative carpenters' shop, with $20,000 capital, has been opened. When shall we have co-operation practically tested in Pittsburgh?

A German and his wife were arrested recently in the Exposition, the former charged with fraudulent bankruptcy. They were searched. "No effects," was the reply of the searcher, when the size of the lady's chignon caught his attention, and he pulled it off. It was a nest of bank notes.

It is estimated that the United States Bishops will carry $400,000. To be added to this, as part of the American contributions, are the donations of the dozen rich dioceses of British America, the West India Islands, Mexico, Central America, Brazil and the other South American States, making probably one million or more from this Continent. In England many of the wealthy aristocracy and middle classes are of that Church, and the contribution will be large, while Continental Europe will swell the aggregate to a very respectable sum, upon which the deposed monarch may support his ecclesiastical rank in the style to which he has been accustomed.

It is stated that 180,000 voters have registered in Alabama, and that of this number one-half are negroes.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has now on hand ninety-seven thousand two hundred gallons of whisky, condemned and forfeited to the United States under the act passed last February, besides which about two hundred and fifty thousand gallons are under seizure, but have not yet been formally condemned. The Commissioner is not in position to say how much more has been forfeited or sold for the benefit of the Treasury.

The Luxemburgers, for whose city France and Prussia wanted to fight, have a very popular amusement in their cat races. Everybody who has an animal of the feline persuasion takes it in a bag two miles from the city gates, where, at a given signal, the bags are all emptied, and the cats start for home, frightened nearly to death. The cat that reaches the city first wins the honors of the race.

A gentleman who has traveled through a large portion of Virginia by private conveyance, reports that the whole mass of people whom he encountered, both black and white, are literally clothed in rags. Their shoes and head gear are in keeping with their other scant clothing. Taking Virginia as a fair standard for the Southern States, we can readily solve the cause of the terrible depression in the various branches of trade which supply their needs.

The London *Daily News* says that Maximilian's misfortunes "will be a standing warning to European adventurers that no personal rank, however exalted, no blessing of Pope, or patronage or assistance of Emperors, or support of capitalists, or recognition by established governments, can make filibustering anything but filibustering."

David R. Williams, of the firm of Beach & Williams, leather dealers, was killed on Friday evening, on Wabash avenue, Chicago, by being thrown from a buggy by a runaway team. John R. Wicks, of the firm of Wicks & Sawin, sash and blind manufacturers, and the driver of the vehicle, both received injuries supposed to be fatal, although they are still alive.

A prize fight took place just outside the corporation limits of Newport, Kentucky, Sunday, between two Cincinnati roughs, named Wm. McCarthy and John Galt. Eight rounds were fought in forty minutes, when the authorities appeared on the ground, and the fight terminated. Both of the principals were arrested. A similar row out of a difficulty which occurred between the two parties about a week since, and which could not be settled amicably.

The Limerick *Chronicle* states that thirteen out of seventeen Fenian prisoners in the hulk of H. M. convict service have volunteered for the British authorities their services as informers!

The Wheeling *Register* tells of a young man who for some weeks had been wasting away to a skeleton, owing to mysterious loss of blood. On awaking every morning, he found a fresh puncture on some part of his body, from which blood had been drawn. He at length became convinced that a vampyre had been sucking his blood, and determined to another boarding-house. Since the removal he is recovering his health—for there were no bed-bugs there!

SAYS a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Oberlin: "About one thousand students are at present attending the Institution, of whom some four hundred are ladies. One-third are black. Some of the finest looking girls are black, or rather yellow. They would make the eyes and teeth of a Kentuckian water to look for them, and the dividing it out and selling it to the colored people, I have seen very few of the plantation negroes who wished for the operation. They would like to get land and own it after a time, but if they can only get it by "stripping old master of the little he has left," they prefer to remain as they are. At least they have a conscience left, and I am credulous enough to believe them.

The same writer says: The Convention is gaining ground by slow but sure degrees. The *Intelligencer* of Atlanta, which, although formerly devoted to ex-Governor Brown, opposed him and the military bill, has latterly come out for the Convention. I hear that the *Chronicle* of Augusta, has done likewise.

A host of South Carolina planters talking about General Sickles's late orders, one asked why not appeal to the President. Another said "he did sound the President about it at Raleigh, but all the answer Johnson gave was that his hands were tied. He could do nothing to check these military gentlemen without making more trouble for himself and for us all. I tell you, they have got him perfectly cowed. See how tender footed he was in his speech at Raleigh. That Chicago trip has wilted him. What fears he must have of conviction are to us, the impeachment committee is to him. He looks strong, but his spine is injured."

At a Republican meeting in Richmond, on the evening of the 12th instant, to celebrate the union of the factions that have for sometime disturbed its counsels, Senator Wilson made a speech, in the course of which he said:

Senator Wil